RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 141— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
19 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		16,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	..
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	..
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 „	RANCHI ..	....	..
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA ..	....	..
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..	....	..

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xTerminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £125
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £150
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
10th July	NAGPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
16th June	BARPETA	Basrah via Karachi & P. Gulf.
18th „	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi.
23rd „	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	24 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20879. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur City	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. **67,25,500.**

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Grteat Eastern Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN S. S.

An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.

Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.

BIG BONUSES.

Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED:

BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . . . BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,787
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent:—A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Masters' Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3313

SOLICITOR of long experience desires a rising junior to join him. Apply Box No. 1709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3322

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 8 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R8253

WANTED for up-country merchant's shop, a respectable, thorough EUROPEAN LAD, under 20, to attend customers, etc. Monthly Rs. 25 and all found. Apply Mr. COWASJEE D. BANAJEE, Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill.
A R3336

WANTED—Men everywhere to earn rupees 10 daily at home. Profitable business. Guaranteed Scheme. Particulars with Working Plan sent for five-anna stamps. THE BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Sukhara Street, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3285

WANTED—A competent and experienced TEACHER to coach a student in Gujarati Fourth Standard one hour in the morning. A Graduate preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chawk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
A R3307

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmasters General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3189

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and CASHIERS for the branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Paper essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED for the Dayanand Industrial School, Lahore, a TAILOR, who may be able to teach students in Tailoring and Cutting. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating experience with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 26780

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 400 rupees monthly. Encouraging at first-time terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI.
A26699

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GUJARATI HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing correspondence, wants WORK during spare time. Please write to Box No. 1711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3334

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

GROUND FLOOR—A Chowpathy Sea Face for shop on long lease. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 1713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3338

SANTA CRUZ—Military Road, for Hindoos, First Floor, Masani's Bungalow. Open all sides, ten minutes' walk from Station. Rent Rs. 75 only. Apply on Premises or BEHRAM KARANJIA, Musjid Bunder Road.
C R3330

TO LET—A FLAT with a big verandah on the ground floor, consisting of a big hall and four big rooms in a bungalow, opposite Vile Parle Station, near Jain's Sanitarium. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone No. 22634.
C 26778

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1398. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 11th June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bhesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadeus St. Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3230

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 8in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOK-SELLERS, private and public Libraries are informed that shop-soiled and second-hand books of all descriptions will be purchased at tempting prices by HUSSANALLY GANGJI, 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L

LAW, MEDICAL COLLEGE, SCHOOL BOOKS—Cheapest, C. HIMMATLAL, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
L R3316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

1925 MODEL FORD CARS.

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60—4—100—3—160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation or the School Final or the School Leaving Certificate Examination or any higher Examination of the Bombay University need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system IN ADDITION will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their application IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, BEFORE THE 25TH INSTANT, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th June, 1926.
D26788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS and MERCHANTS are hereby warned against the use of B.B.B. PORTLAND CEMENT that is not supplied by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., or by their Bombay Selling Agents Messrs. Shah Harjivandas Mohandas and Co., C. P. Tank Road. Care should be taken to see that all bags are new and have the wire ties intact and that they bear the brand

PORTLAND
B. B. B.
CEMENT

on one side and that they have no branding on the reverse side.

The Manufacturers warn the intending purchasers that they do not guarantee the quality of cement purchased other than direct from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., or Messrs. Shah Harjivandas Mohandas and Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1926.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents: Bundi Portland Cement Ltd.
26794

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

THE above bearing No. 31225 in respect of five Shares Nos. 200198/202 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Jarappa Somayya (deceased), has been LOST; any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Bank's Bombay Office within one month; otherwise, I, BABU SOMAYYA, heir to the deceased, applying for Duplicate Certificate.
15-6-1926.
R3337

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.
No charge except for oil used.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 2971 on 2nd day of June, 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein, will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,
P. O. Box 254, Bombay.
26793

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE TO THANA.

ON and from the 21st June, 1926, the Harbour Branch Electric Train Service will be extended from Kurla to Thana.
For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 12th June, 1926.
C26789

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH JUNE, 1926, AT 10.30 A.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, ELECTRIC COMBINATION, GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1926 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, first floor of Saleh Mansions, Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, marble top tables, silver show cases, upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing table, revolving office chair, fancy teapoys, hatstand, rich pictures, electric combination gramophone, steel book case, writing tables, chairs, marble top washhand tables, hanging and clothes almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, clothes basket, mirror door cupboards, easy chairs, etc.

The property of C. W. Sykes, Esq., Supdt. of Police, Bombay, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Sale of Immoveable Property known as "Kazi Wadi," at Mahim on SATURDAY, the 19th June, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises by order of Bai Parvatibai widow of Harivullabhdas Balgowandas the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kaki Noor Mahomed bin Kazi Abdul Karim the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd November, 1920.

Firstly:—Government Pension and Tax land or Oart known as "Callachi Cheer" also as "Kat" with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim out of Fort admeasuring about 5678 square yards (now reduced) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 163, New No. 3781 and Registered by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5117-5118, 5119 (2) 5119 (3) and Street Nos. 445, 446, 447, 447A, 447B.

Secondly:—Two pieces of Government Pension and Tax land together with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim out of Fort, admeasuring about 1960 (now reduced) being a portion of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 208, 547, 569, New Nos. 3854, 4369, 4468 and New Survey Nos. 2-4, 3-4, 4, bearing Municipal "G" Ward Nos. 5121 (1) 5121 (2) and Street Nos. 449-449A.

The area in the above 2 parcels of land has now been reduced by about 1542 sq. yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Fardoonjee P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF A BUFFALO STABLE AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 388 of 1926 (Esmail Haji Yusuf vs. Fatmabai, widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kiledar's stable opposite Simplex Mills, Clarke Road, Byculla:—

About 49 buffaloes, 2 bullocks, calves, carts etc., etc., as a going concern in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
SPECIALLY FOR PARSI HOLIDAY
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE at 3 P. M ON WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE, 1926

EKACHA PYALLA

ON SATURDAY, 19th June, at 8-30 P. M.
and
ON SUNDAY, 20th June, at 3 p. m.

MENAKA

RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily, Sat. Sun. and B'k. Holidays at 3-30

PATHE SERIAL IN 31 REELS.
1ST WEEK: EPISODES 1, 2 & 3.

"SPEED"

featuring:—CHARLES HUTCHISON
A terrific series of Mad Stunts with lightning action all the way
also 2 Reels Comedy.
"MA. and PA."

IMPERIAL CINEMA; LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Most attractive and famous Film

RAMBHA of— RAJNAGAR

featuring Miss YEKBAL.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, SANDHURST ROAD

"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"

(7 Reels)
with ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN and CONWAY TEARLE
2 Incomparable Actors who suit these parts ideally IN a blazing society play with Fear, Hate and Love
Also: "FELIX GOES A-HUNTING
DAILY AT: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 P. M
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Back Again

Charlie Chaplin in A Dog's Life

Pathepicture

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
Its One Big Laugh From Start to Finish.

GLAMOROUS, GLITTERING and GLORIOUS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CALENDAR CLOCK Rs. 7-8-0 only.

This wonderful combination of a perfect time keeper with an everlasting calendar. Thermometer, Memo Tablet and pencil and useful for everybody costs only. Rs. 5-8-0. World-famed Timepiece Rs.2-8-0 only.
SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Agents Wanted
Price List Free.
Apply
VENUS TRADING Co,
Mount Road MADRAS.

REGD.
BIRJAYA RASAYANA

World's best tonic and vitaliser. It combines the ancient Indian recipes with the latest discoveries of modern science. It infuses new life and vitality to the weak and impotent. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, relaxation, feebleness and premature senility. Its stimulating power is so great that even an old man will feel the vigour of a youth. For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. No drug can equal it far less surpass it. Trial will convince you.
S. Biswas, Berhampore:—Your medicine has again enabled me to enjoy connubial happiness.
B. Mitra Nadia:—Very effective. It is a gift to impotents.
H. Sarbadhikary, Gorakhpur:—Simply astonished at the marvellous effects.
T. Gopalam, Madras:—Retained my virility by your renowned Medicine alone.
Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwaja Rs. 10.
Local Stimulant—To be used externally in cases of advanced impotency Rs. 3, V.P.P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post Box 11435 (B.C.), CALCUTTA.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

June 16.

Peterston, Owen, Marmagoa.
C/ Agra, Prince, Liverpool.
Elveric, Cleyton, Calcutta.
Barpeta, Ber, Busreh.
Dara, Jones, Jeddah.

LOADING.

June 15.

Steamer Bamora for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, June 15).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 C/o Agra, 3116, Liverpool, 16/6, K Nixon and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 19/6, M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk, 3650, Hamburg, 24/6 E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Delta, 4738, China, 22/6, M B & Co.
7 Ehrenfels, 3680, Karachi, 23/6 L Edwards.
10 Karoa, 3607 Durban, 23/6, M M & Co.
11 Elveric, 3563, Colombo, 16/6, F F Campbell and Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
14 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/6, L and M Italiana.
15 Teespool, 2939, Hull, 20/6, T Morrison, and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gurna, 3228, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Haresfield, 3212, N F N F M M & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 16/6, M M and Co.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi N F M M & Co.
9 Sirsa, 3387, N F N F M M & Co.
10-11 Jalaputra, 3113, Calcutta, 17/6, Scindia S N Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf 23/6 M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Dara, 3083, N F, 16/6 T Morrison and Co.
D/E Cape Artegal, 3136, Rangoon 20/6, Scindia S N Co.
G Indira, 298, Malabar, 16/6, Bombay Steamships.
H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 16/6, Laljee Naranjee and Co.
L/M Gairseppa, 3227, NF. NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 15.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—5 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff, 5 bales goat skins M Nissim, 6 bales goat and sheep skins M Nissim, 11 bales goat and sheep skins M Ladak, 10 bales cow calf skins M Ladak, 3 bales cow hides H B Ramji and Co, 2 bales goat skins H B Ramji and Co, 27 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rehmanbhai and Co, 50 bales cotton G Suchdina and Co, 2 bdles jackal skin Grindlay and Co Ltd, 5 bale fox and singash skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 40 cwt cardamoms Karmally and Co, 37 cwt apricot Kernel Karmally and Co, 105 cwt yellow mullet Karmally and Co, 2 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 3 bdles fox skins F Ismailoff, 45 bdles woollen carpets K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 32 bales goat and sheep skins L Hassam, 400 cwt mowrah meal S Bannister and Co Ltd, 30 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co, 18 bales goat and sheep skins A Abdulla and Co.

For Constantinople:—15 bdles. woollen carpets F. Hajioff.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:— 100 cwt cashew nuts Amin and Sons, 105 cwt dry casin L Ebrahimji, 60 cwt gum karaya Amin and Sons, 25 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Kondekerk: for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 1000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros, 140 bales hemp S Parmanand, 750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdam:—35 bales cotton Amin and Sons, 47 bales cotton Abdulla and Co, 11375 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohomed, 6050 cwt ground nut oil cakes N V Velmohomed.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—10 tons casien flour P E Dalal.

S S Ehrenfels for Leith:—40000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Hamburg:—72 cwt dry casings Ad. Meyer, 4 cwt dry sheep guts Ad Meyer.

For Antwerp:—210 cwt gum ghatty N Mulji and Co, 161 cwt gum Arabic N Mulji and Co.

For Hull:—3500 cwt myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co Ltd, 2300 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Teespool for Hull:—500 cwt myrabolams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S City of Agra for Marseilles:—6 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Delta for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—15 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee and Co, 153 cwt shark fins R Dhanjee and Co, 118 cwt shark fins E Moledina, 6 cwt fish maws E Moledina.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton Suzaki and Co Ltd. 5 bdles fox skins K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 800 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 560 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons, 300 bales cotton L K Yusonjee and Co.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 15.

To-day mill shares opened firm but closed little easier, in Iron and Steel to-day remain easier and it is advisable to sell at. Even rise we quote for Dyeing 886/4, Fazul 852/8, Pearls 478/12, Crescent 180, Indores 396/4, Centuries 392/8, Nagpurs 513/12, Swadeshi 481/4, Simplex shares 117/8, Tata Dfd. 83/12, Ord. 30, Hydros 1011/4 and Tramways 168/12, Imperial F.P. 1710, and Partly paid Rs 441/4, B. Burma ordy. Rs. 490 and 2nd pref. at Rs. 60.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	83 12
Baroda	50	4	53
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53
Central	25	1¾	27 10
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1710
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	441 4
Union	75		3 11 XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		11 12
Central India Mining.	10	4½	25
Indian Cement O.	350		42 8
Katni Cement O.	100		52 8
Katni Cement D.	40		135
Punjab Cement O.	10		4
Shivrajpure	10	Y	77 41 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	945
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province	100	7¾ p.c.	120
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	96
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	96
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	104
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710 XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		183 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260
Scindia Steam	£5—0—14—9		10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		682 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		985
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	118 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	65
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		64
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1011 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	945 XD
Tata Power O.	1,000		505
Tata Power P.	1,000		765
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		210
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	700
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		162 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		13
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	490
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	132 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46 8
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 4 0	5 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		200
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	132
Tata Iron Pref.	100		59 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		83 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		30
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	ly	28 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		5 8
New India	25	ly	21 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	925
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3 2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	886 4
Bombay Industrial	100		11
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fince Counts	250		35
Century	100	20y	372 8
Central India O.	100	16	513 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		131 4
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	180
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	670
Diamond O.	100		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10		0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		265
Fazulbhoy	250	25	852 8
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit	1,000		500
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	115
Gold Mohur	100		5 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	392 8
Indian Woollen	50		2 8
Jamshed O.	250		60
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		1 0
Kilachand	25		4 4
Kohinoor	500		1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4925
Madhora Scindia	100		18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		87 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 15.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent Rs. 76/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1926/47 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/6.
5 per cent Loan Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 113/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/0.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 114/0.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/11. Weak sellers.

SHARES.

London, June 14.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£20 7/8
National Bank	£47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Calcutta 12/6/26, Bombay 13/6/26 Government Securities continued to decline owing to the heavy selling pressure from Bombay. In absence of buyers best rate selling orders remained unexecuted. The market has closed inactive with nominal prices having been quoted:

3½ per cent. Govt. Paper Rs. 77; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) Rs. 87; 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) Rs. 108/4; 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1928) Rs. 106; 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) Rs. 107.

Jute shares opened firm and continued so throughout the week under review, in spite of a weak hessian market. Almost all the scrips have recorded an appreciable advance. Fort Williams which were weak during last week have accorded an advance of 40 points at the close, in spite of publication of very bad result for the last half year which shows a loss for over 2 lacs of rupees. Considering the recent developments no definite opinion on the future tendency of the market can be given. Latest dividends declared by Deltas Rs. 20; Caledonian Rs. 10; Orient Rs. 7/8; Cheviot and Fort William nil.

Coal shares remained with very little business having been recorded here and there.

Miscellaneous section remained practically unchanged.

Madras United	250	15	460
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1950
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2150
Modol Mills, Nagpur	250		130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140
New Great Eastern	300	10y	298 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	478 12
Phoenix	100	10	400
Premier	100		40
Sassoon Cotton	100		18
Sassoon Silk	500		575
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7525
Simplex	250		117 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	481 4
Swan	100	8	130
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1940
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 15

Ahmedabad	415
Bombay Cotton	315
Bombay Dyeing	900 902-8 885 886-4
Century	377-8 377-8 370 372-8
Central India	515 517-8 512-8 513-12
Colaba Land	131-4
Crescent	180
Edward Sassoon	135
Fazulbhoy	865 865 851-4, 852-8
Finalay	117-8
Globe	45
Gokak	115
Indian Bleaching	175
Indore Malwa	392-8
Kohinoor	1000
Madhowjee	87-8
Mathuradas	120
Meyer Sassoon	86-4
Mysore	110
New Great	306-4 308-12 298-12 298-12
Pearl	481-4 485 478-12 478-12
Pabany	220
Phoenix	400
Simplex	116-4 122-8 115 117-8
Swadeshi	481-4
Swan Mills	132-8
Tata Mill	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	1 2-8
Bombay Steam	183-12
Tram Co. Ord.	118-12
Bundi Cement	11-8
Central India Mining	28-4
Indian Cement	42-8
Katni Cement Ord.	52-8
Shivarajpur	41-8
Tata Hydro	1026-4 1026-4, 1011-4 1011-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	31 31 29-8 29-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	90 92-8 90 82-12

Fit in the Morning
Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

The glory of Motherhood
is yours. Your baby's welfare is dear to your heart and the very first provision you can make for baby's welfare is to nurse him yourself.
Breast-fed babies sleep well, wake happy and gain weight week by week, with clockwork regularity. They are free from the risks and dangers which continually threaten artificially-fed babies, such as infantile diarrhœa, rickets, malnutrition.
If you have any difficulties in feeding baby as Nature intended, they can all be overcome if you take Lactagol. Lactagol increases the flow and enriches the qualities of mother's milk so that baby's appetite is fully satisfied. It also strengthens mother and removes every trace of fatigue and overstrain.
Eminent medical specialists have quoted case after case where
LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS
has restored breast-milk after weeks and months of suppression: also many cases where mothers, unable to feed previous babies, have fed a later one, with the aid of Lactagol. Every mother, therefore, should take Lactagol before resorting to bottle-feeding. Obtainable from all Chemists.
Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham Surrey. Agents in India—The Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay: P.O. Box No. 2129 Calcutta.

A Mellin's Baby is a Happy Baby

That is because Mellin's is specially suited to baby's delicate digestion. Any doctor will tell you that if the digestion is right, baby is right. Start with Mellin's to-day, mixed as directed it is the best substitute for breast milk and contains everything needed for proper nutrition.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.
Sample sent Free on application.
WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd., B'bay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 15.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 13 points in old crop and 11 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on profit-taking and some buiyng. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is no special feature in the American markets. After the recent decline, it is but natural some reaction should take place, but if crop accounts continue favourable, prices will not rise much for the present. It is possible better chances may present themselves for buying.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Weather reports favourable, but do not think prices decline much. It is hard to tell if bottom reached but prices look cheap."

The American mills consumption for the month of May was 517,000 bales against 576,000 bales in April last, 631,000 bales last year, and 414,000 bales in the year 1924.

After the spell of renewed weakness the American markets have to-day reported a moderate reaction which is but natural. As the weather conditions still remain generally favourable, we doubt whether the decline has been overdone and think that until there has been a marked change in weather higher prices appear to us to be unjustified. The whole out-look is very obscure and considering it rests entirely upon future weather progress in America and its probable effect on new crop prospects, any opinion which we may express at this stage would be of little value.

Our market has partly responded to the weakness on the other side. The scarcity of tenderable cotton is likely to keep July contracts comparatively steady, but there is no reason why new crop contracts should maintain the same steadiness, and the prevailing new crop quotations here look to us too high.

A moderate reaction being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee and a half higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 344½ and declined to Rs. 340 on selling by Commission Houses. On one Japanese House and general buying the market improved to Rs. 341½ and closed at Rs. 340.3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 341 and going down to Rs. 340 3/4 on selling by Commission Houses closed steady at Rs. 342 on Marwari Shroffs buying.

New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 318 and eased to Rs. 317 on Commission Houses selling. Marwari Shroffs were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 318 and closed at Rs. 317½.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 324 and gradually advanced to Rs. 325 on buying by Shroffs and closed at the same rate. Oomra January opened at Rs. 301 and went upto Rs. 302 on scattered buying and closed at Rs. 301½. Bengal July and January were quoted Rs. 254½ and Rs. 249 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

Our markets for ready and forward business will remain closed to-morrow on account of a Parsi Holiday and our report will not be published.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	318½
Fully Good Broach July/August	342
Fully Good Bengal July	255½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	249½
Fine Oomra July	327
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	302

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15.

Description	Super-fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal	276	266	256	246
M. G. Oomra No. 3	333	323	308	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	363	353	338	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	353	343	328	
M. G. Broach No. 2	359	351	343	335
M. G. Southerns			336	326
M. G. Southerns F.G. Fair				316
M. G. Punjab/American	367	359	351	343

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	318½
Fully Good Broach July/August	342
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	249
Fine Oomra July	324
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	301
Good Southern June	315

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 14th

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	23	2,89,101	2,92,502
Central India ..	462	3,66,184	3,28,9 0
Barsi and Nagar ..	711	2,16.090	1,94,808
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	73,568	96,380
Berar	199	4,71.731	5,63,735
Central Provinces ..	125	2.44,076	2,55,565
Total Comras ..	1,576	16,60,750	17,36,900
Dholera	684	2,62,498	2,72,303
N.W. Provinces		1-29,207	1,31,647
Rajputana	210	1.03.221	72,556
Sind-Punjab		2,87,678	3,57,078
Broach		3,11,722	4.81.241
Coompta & Dharwar	394	1.17,996	1.35,114
Westerns-Northerns	917	75,192	73,112
Coconada	4	2,212	1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1.193	40.098	29.106
Persian		3.851	4,686
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		62,646	48,486
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487
Total	4,978	30,77,475	33,55.720

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 10th June This year	Last year
Europe	1,025	4,88,490	5,97,651
Japan & China ..	1,900	15,82,953	16,25,472
Coast Ports ..		21,811	20,047
Up-country by Rail		83,476	13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		21 966	61,896
Total ..	2 925	21,98,695	23 18 489

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Total Day's Imports	.....

Mid. Americans Spot 9.66d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.56d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	17.58
October	16.32
January	16.25

New York Noon Call:—

July	17.58
October	16.31
January	16.22

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

July	16.85
October	15.99

COTTON: OPENING TONE & PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	19.12 —.05
October	8.74 —.04
November	8.64 —.06
December	8.65 —.05
January	8.64 —.05
March	8.68 —.04
May	8.71 —.03

EGYPTIANS

November	15.00 —.07

Liverpool:—

July	9.69 —.08
October	8.75 —.03
December	8.67 —.03
January	8.66 —.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

June	9.16 —.07
July	9.09 —.08
August	8.92 —.06
September	8.83 —.04
October	8.75 —.03
November	8.67 —.03
December	8.67 —.03
January	8.66 —.03
February	8.66 —.03
March	8.70 —.02
April	8.70 —.02
May	8.73 —.01
June	8.72 —.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 14.

June	15.42 —.13
July	15.22 —.13
August	15.22 —.13
September	15.17 —.13
October	15.02 —.13
November	14 92 —.15
December	14.92 —.18
January	15.79 —.15
February	14.77 —.12
March	14.72 —.12
April	14.72 —.12
May	14.67 —.12
June	14.67 —.12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 14.

Scinde, Good	6.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.45
Scinde Fine	6.75
Bengal Good	6.25
Bengal Fully Good	6.55
Bengal Fine	6.85
Oomra Good	6.95
Oomra Fully Good	7.25
Oomra Fine	7.55
Broach Good	7.55
Broach Fully Good	7.95
Broach Fine	8.35

CLOSING PRICES: AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York:—

July	17.63 +.13
October	16.35 —.11
December	16.35 +.11
January	16.28 +.11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 14.

COTTON:—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to G. Britain	3,000

Liverpool, June 14.

	Bales.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.	
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

Futures at New York:—

July	17.63 plus .13
October	16.35 plus .11
December	16.35 plus .11
January	16.28 plus .11
Spot Cotton at New York	18.15 plus .15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.25 plus .21

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	17.00 plus .21
October	16.04 plus .14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 19—7/8.
Demand Bills 4.86.25.

WHEAT.

London, June 14.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. June/July sellers 55/.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. June/July sellers 54.

Tone:—Quiet. Prices are in buyers favour.
Australian June/July sellers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi:—
June paid 58/6.
July 15th sellers 57/6.
Soft Red Karachi:—
June Hull sellers 57/6.
May/June value 56/3.
Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, June 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
June/July paid £15 5/8.
July/Aug. paid £15 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers £8 1/8.
Castorseed Bombay June/July sellers £17.
Linseed Bombay June/July London sellers £18 1/4.
Linseed Bombay June/July Hull paid £18 1/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton June/July nominal £21.
Rapeseed Toria per ton June/July sellers £21 3/4.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton June/July sellers £22 1/2.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore June/July £22 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, June 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July buyers 17 3/4.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
July/Aug paid 32/7 1/2.
Sep/Dec. paid 32/10 1/2.

METALS.

London, June 14.

English best Selected Copper £62.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 9/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4.
Hard Spelter 31.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.
Tin Block £238 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, June 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. value 18 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 20 1/2.
Sellers 21.
Tone:—Quietly steady. Closed easier.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 15.

Ready prices have advanced by about 6 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steadier to-day by evidencing a rise of about to 3d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
S. S. Howrah Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sep. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
BELGIAN SUGAR:—
S. S. Madura Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S S Waternfels Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
BRITISH GRANULATED SUGAR:—
S.S. Moriya Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/4 .172.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 15/7½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/7 3/4.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15.

JUTE:—Albion 430; Alliance 445; Anglo India 365; Auckland 212; Barnagore 168; Bally 163; Birla 7/4; Belvedere 410; Budge-Budge 405; Caledonian 480: 125; Clive 32; Craig 4/2; Cheviot 230; Dalhousie 332; Delta 440; Empire 48/8; Fort Gloster 714; Fort William 265; Gondalpara 774; Gourepore 607; Hukumchand 9-13; Hooghly 68; Howrah 37/8; Kamarhatty 528; Kankanarrah 430; Kelvin 770; Kinnison 905; Lansdowne 238; Lawrence 550; Lothian 345; Naihati 447/8. National 26; New Central 520; Northbrook 45/8; Orient 192; Presidency 6/12; Reliance 58; Standard 360; Union 525; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 15/1; Jute 86.

COTTON:—Agra United —/10; Dunbar 145; Keshavram Cotton 4/2.

COAL:—Burrakur 19/8; Bokaro Ramgur 14/12; Raneegunge 25xd.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. B. Pteroleum 5/4; B. I. Corporation 4/7; I. I. Still 6; Marshalls 3/4; Madon Theatres 3/8; Thorney Croft 1/12; Imperial Bank 1725; Imperial Conty. 445.

REMARKS.—Jute shares strong Cottons and coals remained unchanged.

RECEIPTS,

Bombay, June 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th June, 1926:—

Cotton	4,978 Bales
Wheat	11,875 Cwts.
Linseed	9,099 ,,
Rape, etc.	1,996 ,.
Gingellyseed	54 ,,
Poppyseed	162 ,,
Groundnuts	1,659 ,,
Castorseed	3,357 ,,
Rice	4,205 ,,
Myrabollams	1,999 ,,
Cottonseed	3,320 ,,
Mowraseed	380 ,,
Gram	2,155 ,,
Juwar	2,576 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	360 ,,
Bajri	nil
Coal	464 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 15.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 8440 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 2 0
Century	,, 1 1 6
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 2 0
Phoenix	,, 1 1 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1 1 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 1 3
Kaliamardan	,, 1 1 3
Daud Sahib	,, 1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 6
Hindustan	,, 1 1 9
David Mill	,, 1 2 3
Apollo	,, 1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	,, 1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,, 1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 9
Sprirg (Merchant)	,, 1 0 9
Century (Bugle)	,, 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 0 6
Sakuntala	,, 1 0 6
Sundari Brand	,, 1 0 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 6
Jacob E D	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 1 6
Century	,, 1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,, 1 0 6
1386 Tata	,, 3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	,, 4 4 0
Century	,, 4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,, 4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill	,, 5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8 10 0
Hindustan	,, 8 14 0
E D Rachael	,, 7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 10 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 9 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 6
Great	,, 1 5 0
Phoenix	,, 1 5 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1250.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1320.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1305

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/St D P Rs. 125 1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's seling D D Rs. 373

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. .72.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 168.00.
London—Rome Liras 135.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market tsteady.

London, June 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/5—31/32.
Bar Gold 44|4/11—1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30—3/8. Quiet and steady.

London, June 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China banks bought and sold. India bought. Market quiet and steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 14.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	21.95
Amsterdam	12.11½
Switzerland	25.14

London, June 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 173.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.44½
Exchange on London in Italy 134.25.

New York, June 14.

Demand Bills 4.86.25.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 15.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 10 3/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 14.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 1/2 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 3/8 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/4 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 1/4 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 57 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/2 —1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/2 unchgd.

BULLION

Bombay, June 15.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/0.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/7/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/9/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/11/0.

London, June 14.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30-6.
Silver forward d. 30-6.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. India bought to cover sales. American and China sold. We think prices have reached the top.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddelys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

CLUBWALLA & Co OFF HORNBY RD FORT BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'SWARAJYA
The most popular daily publi... both in English and Tamil (V... nacular). By advertising in ... you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manuf... tures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian St... Mysore, Travancore and Coc...
For Rates and Particulars please writ...
Manager, Swarajya, ... Broadway, M...

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIO...

Bombay, Ju...

Bengal Superfine M G	270/75
Bengal Fine M G	255/60
Bengal F G M G	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45
Punjab-Americans FGM G	350/55
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/40
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/30
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/30
Arvi Fine M G	320/30
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80
Khandesh F G M G	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45
Broach F G M G	315/20
Muthia Fine M G	295/65
Muthia F G M G	295/45
Dharwar S G	.....
Coompta M G	300/65
Western M G	300/10
Westerns H G	.....
Miraj M G	350/55
Cambodia F G M G	385/90
Navsari F G M G	.....
Surnat F G M G	380/390
Kadi/Viramgam F G M G	315/20
Dhollera F G M G	310/15
Kalagin F G M G	.....

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June...

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

BARLEY.

London, Jun...

Karachi Barley not quoted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Zarthost-no-Diso (Parsi Holiday).

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—South Staffs vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Swiss vs. Matunga Hindus, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

H. H. Aga Khan's Birthday celebrations, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football 2nd Dn.)—"Times of India" vs. Gymkhana "B," Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—R. A. M. C. vs. Police, Cooperage 5-45 p.m. —(2nd Dn.)—G. I. P., Matunga vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 19.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VACHA.—On the 15th instant, Bai Meherbai Dorabji Vacha, widow of Dorabji Furdoonji Vacha and daughter of the late Dadabhai Byramji of London and Worthing. Funeral ceremony will commence at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Sethna House, Barrow Road, opposite Tramway Stable, Colaba Causeway.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay City Committee of the Indian National Party will be held in Petit Building Hornby Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram has been re-elected by the Corporation to the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee by 50 votes as against 38 given to Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

DESHBANDHU DAS ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspicious of the G Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m. in the compound of the Ollengal Wadi, opposite the New Bridge, when leaders will speak on Deshbandhu's work.

"FINED FOR SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES."

In our Tuesday's issue in a paragraph entitled "Fined for selling obscene pictures" it was stated that Professor Ketkar of the J. J. School of Art gave evidence. It should be noted, that Professor Ketkar has no connection with the J. J. School of Art.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

Under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Martyr day of Sri Guru Arjan Devji. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

ZOROASTER'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Anniversary of the passing away of the old Iranian Prophet Zoroaster. Mr. K. B. Dastur, Bar.-at-Law will preside. There will be Persian, Gujerati and English Recitations, followed by short Gujerati speeches from Ervad J. A. Bajan, Mr. K. C. Sethna, Miss Maneck K. Vajifdar and Mrs. Mani F. Modi. The pupils of the Sajni Sangit Class will give devotional music and songs. The meeting is open to the public.

SCINDIA S. N. CO.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha delivered a speech on "The unsatisfactory Management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. A warning to Shareholders" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall yesterday evening. A full report of the speech will appear in our next issue.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomson and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,

P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

CLASS I (In Order of Merit).

B K Khade, C G Mudaliar, S A Lal, S S Tallur, K V Sheth.

SECOND CLASS.

M H Abdulla, N M Bhagalia, B A Bhagwat, A K Bindiganavale, R V Bochare, K R Bodas, P G Chandavarkar, D H Chudasama, S F Darasha, R H Dara, B G Desai, K T Desai, M J Desai, B K Deshpande, S U Doshi, M H Gandhi, M J Gazdar, R S Gosavi, A N Kamat, P S Khambata, K Balkrishna, K K Ramachandraaiyer, H S A Malik, A V Mehta, A R Mehta, C G Parekh, C M Sheth, N O Sheth, B M Sidhaye, G A Vaidya, M J Vakil, K B Wagle, N G Abhyankar, G V Anekar, S M Ankalkoti, R V Apte, V S Apte, R N Bankapur, N V Bavadekar, B S Bhadbhade, S D Chaudhari, R P Damri, L R Durg, G R Gadgil, P B Gajendragadkar, G S Gandhye, B D Gokhale, B T Gupte, K R Haldipurkar, G V Hiremath, D K Jakatkatti, G D Joshi, D P Karmarkar, M V Khare, V P Kittur, N H Koppar, A S Kotwal, A G Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, R C Kulkarni, N B Lokhande, R S Mahantshetty, B A Mahishi, N K Manoli, K S Marathe, J S Misar, A R Naik, S B Nijasure, K R Palande, N M Parikh, N M Patel, V B Patil, T S Pawar, D R Phadke, S G Phadke, B N Pol, B D Rane, L E Safai, K D Sangoram, V P Sathaye, D K Shah, R C Shah, P K Shinde, R D Shiralkar, S N Adivappa, S L Solapure, C U Thakkar, A G Wagholiker.

PASS CLASS.

D G Adhiya, S B Adhye, S N Bhatt, C G Nayar, P E Damkevala, D D Dastur, B T Deorukhakar, R N Desai, R M Desai, R S Dikshit, M H Gadagkar, J Gonsalves, D N Gosavi, M V Jaynkar, V K Jog, S R Karnataki, K N Kazi, K M Lineswala, B M Medora, S A Mehta, J D Mistri, P R Paniker, S K Paralikar, D G Parikh, H V Pathak, D S Pathan, G S Raravikar, C Sales-Andrade, V Y Satkalmi, L J Shah, S K Sheode, S V Shroshthi, R D Shroff, U Subramanian, S H Trivedi, R F Vachha, L A D J Viegas, W T Apte, R S Baichval, N S Chaudhary, B R Chikodi, G S Deshpande, L R Deshpande, E D Rao, K R Garud, G V Gholkar, H S Guttal, C G Hundekar, M M Jamadar, G V Jorapur, M B Kalyanshetti, P L Karwande, M S Kesaree, G N Khadilkar, N V Kirloskar, G K Kulkarni, H M Mehta, V S Modak, B D Patwardhan, S S S A S Peerzada, M A Poopal, J N Rajmachikar, B M Ruiker, G K Sahasrabudhe, R P Savant, S R Sunthankar, D Suryawanshi, S P Taday, S N Vani, R N Yedkar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

B. K. Khade wins the Arnould Scholarship and the Judge Spencer Prize.

Mr. Tehemtan Rustom Kapadia wins the Mancherji Navroji Banaji Scholarship.

ECHO OF BAWLA MURDER CASE.

PONDE STILL UNWELL

Pushpashil Ponde, one of the accused in the Bawla Murder Case, who lost his reason as a result of the death sentence passed on him, is still in the Yeroda Lunatic Asylum. There is no change for the better in his mental condition. His brother had lately been to Poona to see him, but Ponde was still unable to recognise him. The doctors are not very optimistic, and they are unable to promise any improvement in his health, in the immediate future. Sometimes Ponde, when he is in the mood, reads books from the library there, but soon gets tired and gives up the effort. His monthly expenses are stated to be about Rs. 350, of which something like Rs. 150 are paid by his family to the Government.

"VITA" TRAGEDY CASE

MAGISTRATE DECIDES TO FRAME CHARGE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning at the Esplanade Police Court announced that in the "Vita," case, he had decided to frame charges against Mr. W. E. Grant, the Captain under Section 422 of the English Merchants Shipping Act, that is for failing to help the drowning passengers in a collision and under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code that is rash and negligent act causing death. The Magistrate asked the parties to be ready with their witnesses on Friday when the case would be heard further. Counsel for the defence was asked to produce evidence regarding the strength of the current, impossibility of lowering life boats and buoys, and the time during which the whole event took place.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS ENTERTAINED.

On Monday evening Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who is proceeding to England next Saturday was entertained to a tea-party by the members of the Vadnagar Nagar Community, to which he belongs, at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. S. S. Mehta and Ramukrai N. Mehta wishing him "bon voyage."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 15.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 1926	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 90	1 87	1 07	21 15
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 50	1 11	1 61	21 41
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 59	1 20		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 15th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.691 inches (.019 below normal.)

" " at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.691 inches normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. .068

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.7 degrees

" (wet bulb) " 78.3 "

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (1.8 below normal.)

Minimum " during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (0.7 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent

" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 82 %

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. S.W

Velocity " " 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 451 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy = 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.90 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.87 "

" " " year 4.96 "

Weather Remarks Squally

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature was considerably in excess in the east and moderately so elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province was 117 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northwest and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal at Jhansi, while both maximum and minimum temperature were about 10 deg. in excess at other places. A maximum temperature of 116 deg. was recorded at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in parts of Rajputana. Temperature was slightly above normal in north and east Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 118 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal everywhere except at Indore, where it is in defect. Temperature was above normal at the aforesad station and nearly normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is much drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures have fallen appreciably since yesterday, but still remain about 7 deg. in excess throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.90" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.67" Mormugao 2.87" and Karwar 1.30". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86 deg. .3 (2 deg. below normal), and a minimum temperature of 78 deg. .9 (1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the north of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid areas; the minimum was higher than usual at Nizamabad and lower at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to the west coast, where the monsoon continues active. It has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.36", Calicut 2.60", Cochin 0.98" and Trivandrum 0.97". Numerous duststorms are reported from northwest

Forecast.—No large change.

India.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 14th JUNE ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon has weakened on the west coast of the Peninsula but remains active in Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma; while a few falls have occurred in north Bengal and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island six; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji six; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Karwar one; Cochin, Trivandrum one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE 1926.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan Quetta	..	0	0.04	—0.04	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0	0.20	—0.20	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	0.12	0.63	—0.51	34.77
Lahore	..	0	0.24	—0.24	19.02
Hissar	..	0	0.48	—0.48	14.47
Ambala	..	0	0.59	—0.59	30.49
Delhi	..	0	0.59	—0.59	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	0.10	0.38	—0.28	26.90
Mainpuri	..	0	0.25	—0.25	27.07
Jhansi	0.04	0.13	0.64	—0.51	36.17
Cawnpore	..	0.22	0.92	—0.70	35.92
Allahabad	..	0.10	0.69	—0.59	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0	0.04	—0.04	3.68
Karachi	..	0	0.12	—0.12	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	0	0.38	—0.38	11.79
Ajmer	..	0.30	0.57	—0.27	20.65
Jaipur	..	0.24	0.61	—0.37	24.21
Kotah	..	0.11	1.00	—0.89	28.23
Mount Abu	..	0	0.71	—0.71	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj	..	0	0.43	—0.43	14.39
Dwarka	..	0	0.50	—0.50	13.52
Veraval	..	0.01	0.57	—1.56	18.80
Rajkot	..	0	0.93	—0.93	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	0	1.52	—1.52	21.20
Gujerat—					
Surat	..	0	1.62	—1.62	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	0	1.00	—1.00	28.83
Deesa	..	0	0.32	—0.32	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	..	0.01	0.91	—0.90	29.19
Indore	..	0.02	2.25	—2.23	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.04	0.04	1.22	—1.18	55.11
Saugor	..	0.30	0.81	—0.51	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	0.88	1.80	—0.92	48.83
Khandwa	..	0.12	1.96	—1.84	29.63
Akola	..	0.35	2.20	—1.85	31.35
Amraoti	..	0.11	2.70	—2.59	33.05
Nagpur	..	0.06	3.46	—3.40	48.97
Chanda	..	0.05	2.88	—2.83	51.90
Raipur	..	0.05	2.63	—2.58	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.90	1.87	6.55	—4.63	70.63
Ratnagiri	1.67	9.34	14.54	—5.20	99.98
Mormugao	2.87	9.91	15.20	—5.29	94.95
Karwar	1.30	9.07	19.75	10.68	120.12
Bombay Deccan	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	..	0.28	2.46	—2.18	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	1.08	3.12	—2.04	22.33
Poona	..	0.88	2.39	—1.51	27.11
Sholapur	..	2.55	2.80	—0.25	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.39	2.34	—1.95	20.90
Belgaum	0.03	1.35	3.87	—2.52	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	2.10	2.61	—0.51	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	0	2.04	—2.04	40.08
Hyderabad	..	0.02	2.39	—2.37	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.36	14.48	20.00	—5.16	125.68
Calicut	2.60	11.63	18.05	—6.42	117.16
Cochin	0.98	18.05	14.76	+3.29	114.51
Trivandrum	0.97	7.32	7.66	—0.34	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.15	4.98	5.27	—0.29	84.16
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	0.03	2.29	—2.26	41.59
Bellary	..	0.57	1.12	—0.55	20.51
Cuddapah	..	0.32	1.45	—1.13	31.23
Madras	..	0.01	1.03	—1.02	50.74
Bangalore	..	0.02	1.98	—1.96	35.37
Coimbatore	..	0.04	0.86	—0.82	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	0.55	0.77	—0.22	33.18
Nagapatam	..	0.02	0.57	—0.55	54.98

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

OPENING OF NEW BUILDING

The opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, in Nowroji Lane, was performed on Tuesday night by Sir L. A. Shah in the presence of a very large gathering.

The Society was founded about, 75 years ago, and among its founders were men like Dadabhai Naoroji, Jagannath Shankershett, Dr. Bhau Daji etc. The average number of girls attending the institutions, over a number of years, is about 400. The new building has cost over a lakh of rupees. The annual income of the institution came to about Rs. 11,000, and the expenses to about Rs. 12,000. An appeal was now made for funds for the institution.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After an interesting programme of songs and dialogues, Sir Lallubhai said the schools of the Society were hitherto located in another building which the Society was under legal obligation to vacate and this new building had become an absolute necessity to the Society. It was a matter of genuine satisfaction to those connected with the institute that the Society had been able to put up the building which would mark an important stage in the progress of the Society and in the secondary education of girls. He said the cost of the building was over a lakh of rupees, and they had been able to collect about Rs. 53,000 leaving a balance of about Rs. 30,000 and the speaker appealed to all those present to help the institution liberally. He praised the work done by Mr. B. G. Padhye and Dr. Nerurker for the school by giving their very valuable services to it. The School building was erected with the help of a Bank and the amount owning to that bank had to be paid by the end of the year, and he hoped it would be made up within that time. He prayed God that the Institution might flourish and that the girls might receive such education as would make them ideal wives and mothers and ideal members of Society.

Dr. J. S. Nerurker then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and said he had helped the institution in a great many ways.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

The B. B. R. A. won their fixture against the G. I. P. on Tuesday evening by four goals. The Railwaymen had strengthened their team and several old friends made their reappearance. Phipps was in good, and Alcock, who had played on the left wing last season, took a hand in the last line of defence. Chapman one of their star half-backs in hockey, was put on the right wing, in which position he worked well with Corr who led the attack. The Gunners were undoubtedly the better lot and they had the better of the exchanges, but in the second half the Railwaymen outplayed them for a period and it was remarkable that they had nothing to show for it. To a great extent Banks was responsible for the G. I. P. failure at this stage, some of his saves being really good. Corr was the moving spirit of his team, and did wonders in keeping together a line of forwards who obviously had not played together much.

After a quiet beginning the Gunners settled down to business and forced play into their opponents' area, but they were never really dangerous. A minute before the interval a scramble took place in the railway goalmouth from which D. Lynn notched the first point for his side. The B. B. R. A. forwards worked together better in the second half and the railwaymen were hard put it to defend their goal. Phipps could not collect a dob and H. Kelly smacked the ball into an empty goal. Soon after, Sneddon completely beat the goalie with a lucky drop shot when he took a nice pass from H. Kelly with a first timer.

Towards the end of the game Long made up the number with a well judged drive which found the corner of the net well out of the reach of Phipps.

B. B. R. A. ..... 4 goals.

G. I. P. ..... nil.

B. B. R. A.—Banks; Gabriel and Lindsay; Rodgers, V. Kelly, and Thomas; H. Kelly, Lynn, Long, Sneddon and E. Kelly.

G. I. P.—Phipps; Alcock and Hankins; Gilman, Roderiques and Crawley; Chapman, Murray, Corr, Fernandez and P. Thomas.

Referee.—Mr. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

South Staffords vs. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage, Bombay Gym. "B" vs. "Times of India"—Oval.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA

FIRST TEST MATCH ABANDONED

LONDON, June 15.

The first test match between Australia and England has been abandoned.—Reuter.

CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED

LONDON, June 15.

Not a ball was bowled in the fixtures between Yorkshire and Notts, at Leeds, and Derbyshire versus Leicestershire, at Chesterfield. In the match between Lancashire and the Cambridge University at Manchester there was no play on the second and third days. Playing first on the 1st day Lancashire scored 91 for two wickets. The three matches were, therefore, abandoned.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 14.

Owing to rain there was no play to-day in the following matches:—Yorkshire vs. Notts, Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire and Lancashire vs. Cambridge. Rain interfered with the others.

The following were closing scores:—

Sussex vs. Worcester. Worcester won by six wickets. Sussex 119 and 97 (Bowles four for 26). Worcester 124 (Bowley four for eleven, Cox four for 33 and 93 for four.

Middlesex vs. Warwick. Middlesex 170 (Haig 52, not out, Wyatt seven for 43). Warwick 67 for five.

Surrey vs. Essex. Surrey 306 (Ducat 121,) Essex 11 for no wicket.

Kent vs. Somerset. Kent 55. Somerset 119 (Wright four for 24, Hardinge three for three).

Gloucester vs. Glamorgan. Gloucester 133 and 134 (Ryan five for 50, Mercer four for 21). Glamorgan 149 (Arnott 63, Parker six for 55).

Hampshire vs. Northants. Hampshire 169. Northants 68 for nine.—Reuter.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 15.

The Rockfire was scratched from the Royal Hunt Cup at ten last evening and the Overseer at nine this morning.—Reuter.

HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 14.

The following are the probable runners for the Hunt Cup with their jockeys:—

Sparus (R. Jones); Prompt (Wragg); First Edition (Childs); Amethystine (McLachlan); Sunderland (Thwaites); Embargo (Steve Donoghue); Vesington Star (Dines) Roidore (Doyle); Insight (Dempsey); Inca (Sirett); Nothing Venture (H. Leach); Rockfire (Marshall); Mademoiselle M (Barber); Racla (Pat Donoghue). London Bridge (Caldwell); Cross Bow (R. A. Jones) Lhabitvert (Beary); Donzelon (Fox); Repertoire (Robertson); Half Awake (Kirby.)

No jockeys have yet been nominated for the following:—

Sir Kenneth; Valdore; Dignity; B. D. A.; King of Clubs; Sweet Rocket; Sky Flight and Overseer.

BETTING.

Following is the latest betting.—

13 to 2 against Prompt (taken and offered); 7 to 1 Embargo (offered); 15 to 2 (taken); 100 to 9 Valdore and Vesington Star (offered); 100 to 8 (taken); 100 to 8 Insight; 100 to 7 Sir Kenneth; 100 to 6 Inca (taken and offered); 100 to 6 Roidore (offered); 20 to 1 (taken); 18 to 1 First Edition; 20 to 1 King of Clubs; 25 to 1 Sweet Rocket; 33 to 1 Cloudara and 40 to 1 Canopus (taken and offered.)—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, June 14.

In the Davis Cup, Japan has eliminated Mexico.—Reuter.

ASCOT STAKE RESULTS

LONDON, June 15.

The Ascot Stakes resulted as follows:—

MISS SPORT	1
CATALIN	2
TOURNESOL	3

The starting price betting was: Ten to one against Miss Sport and Catalin, hundred to fourteen against Tournesol. Sixteen ran. Won by neck, three-quarters of length separated second and third.—Reuter.

NEW HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION OF EUROPE.

LONDON, June 14.

Persson knocked out Scott in the 11th round in the contest for the heavyweight championship of Europe.

Scott began at a fast pace, and made good use of his left, and occasionally landed with his right Persson relied chiefly on hooks and swings, and frequently tried upper cuts in clinches, mostly without success. Half way in the contest, Scott led on points, but early in the 11th round Persson made an inrush and sent in a sharp left followed by a smashing right to the jaw, sending down the Englishman for a count of seven. On rising, he was immediately sent to the floor again and did not get up till the full count.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

15th June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.63
To-day's Opening Rate	17.69
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	17.58
Difference	—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road.)

JULY.

15th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.09
To-day's Opening Rate	9.11
Difference	+.02
To day's Closing Rate	9.15
Difference	+.06

Khandi Market	341-0-0
Sewri Market	342-0-0

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Tuesday, when the following propositions moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee were adopted:

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee as to (1) the number of Officers that retired in each of the last three years, (2) how many of these applied to him for special pension for meritorious service, (3) how many out of these he recommended to the Standing Committee and the Corporation and (4) how many out of these recommendations were accepted by the Corporation.

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the location of a Circus on the plot of Municipal land at Cruickshank Road leased to Mr. W. King for the purpose of a Skating Rink and he be requested to inform the Standing Committee (1) whether the location of the Circus on the site does not constitute a breach of the conditions of the lease, (2) whether his permission was taken by the Rink Authorities for accommodating the Circus there, (3) when was the lease for the site last renewed, for what period and on what terms and (4) whether the rent for the site should not be revised in view of the additional income made by accommodating the Circus on the site.

NothingLess Than A Miracle?

I had been suffering from Paralysis for more than 10 years. I had placed myself under the treatment of many famous doctors, but I did not get well. I went to England and Germany where I consulted good many great and renowned doctors for my treatment. They tried heart and soul to cure me, but all their efforts went in vain. Being disappointed I came back to India and was passing my days giving up all hopes of my life.

One day when I was thinking of my poor-self, a friend of mine told me to take advice from the well-known occultist, Mr. Mir. Immediately I went to see him. He gave me Seven "Tavizes" to burn and gave me assurance that I would be cured very soon. Now, I am very glad to say, I am doing well. I may recommend everybody to be placed under this treatment for any sort of disease.

D. K. NAIDU.

Amherst Street,
7.4-26.

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Judged from purely examination standard also the College's superiority is unrivalled. For the SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.) and SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (F.I.S.A.), so far it is the only Institution in India whose students hold the Diplomas; in G.D.A., THIRTY-THREE PASSED in the last results WITH FOUR HONOURS; in 1924, 20 passed (no honours declared) and in 1923, 23 passed with ONE HONOUR out of two in India. Of all the successful G.D.A. affiliated College men in India (five Institutions) 52 per cent. are Davar's College men. In London Chamber Examination the GOLD MEDAL (Machinery of Business) the ROTHSCHILD PRIZE (Senior Banking) etc., were won besides largest number of certificates and honours in largest numbers of subjects.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1926.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY.

During the latter part of last year rumours were rife in this city that the administration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was suffering from such a laxity of supervision that there was a good deal of departmental waste going on and that certain members of the Municipal Executive were not living up to those standards of rectitude and honesty which must always guide officialdom if it means to serve the public truly and well. It was fortunate that some of the members of the Corporation became alive to the necessity of sifting the truth and ascertaining if Dame Rumour was in this case only a lying jade. On the initiative of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Corporation passed a resolution on October 20, 1925, saying "that in view of the serious allegations of corruption, bribery, criminal misappropriation of Corporation's property and other dishonest acts and omissions on the part of several officers of the Health Department and the Mechanical Engineer's Department" a committee should be appointed to take such evidence as it considered necessary and to report on the correctness or otherwise of these allegations. We note that under this resolution the Corporation asked the Committee of 9 persons it appointed "to recommend whether such of the officers as may be found guilty by them should be produced in a Court of Law or be dealt with in any other manner".

The President of the Corporation and the Chairman of its Standing Committee were members of the tribunal of investigation, the existence of which was due to the rigour with which members of the Municipal National Party pursued the unpleasant but necessary task of probing into the charges made and drawing the attention of our Civic Fathers to the urgent need for vigilance the exercise of which the citizens who elect them expect from them as a matter of course. The Committee produced a report which came up for consideration before the Corporation on Monday and it deserves the congratulations of the public on the thorough manner in which it has done its work. It has shown how for once Dame Rumour was not lying. From its enquiry it has been clearly ascertained that certain officers of the Corporation have been receiving illegal gratification for securing certain persons Municipal employment, that subordinates in the Municipal Service have been coerced into holding Christmas gatherings, contributions to these *tamashas* being forced out of them, that certain officers have been guilty of the egregious folly of holding raffles of motor cars and just forgetting "to return the moneys when the raffles were not drawn". The Committee also discovered petty pilfering on the part of comparatively highly-placed officials of municipal property such as petrol, tyres and tubes. The Committee's recommendations in the case of those officers the charges against whom it has found to be true err on the side of commendable leniency. It has not thought it necessary to take the step of proceeding against them in a Court of Law.

The whole matter will come up for further discussion in the Corporation meeting to-morrow, but the public must have learnt with no little resentment how an attempt was made to discuss the Committee's valuable report, which is a document of first class public importance, within closed doors. The attempt failed thanks to the good sense of the majority of the Corporation, and we hope the lesson will not be lost on those who thought that an inquiry of this type could be hidden away from public gaze. It will not redound to the credit of a public body like the Corporation if it shows itself anxious to exclude the Press when debating matters relating to executive mismanagement. Every citizen has a right to claim that such management shall be publicly exposed and discussed, so that justice is dealt with evenly and impartially and the municipal administration is purged of all its corrupting elements. During the debate on Monday another unfortunate fact also came to light which ought to receive the most serious attention of the electors and their representatives in the Corporation. A "rival document" was sprung upon the meeting by the Municipal Commissioner, a document of 180 pages "purporting to be a copy of the Commissioner's order", which was, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out, virtually a minute of dissent to the Committee's report. The Committee had not been given a chance of ascertaining what this statement of the Commissioner contained and the permanent incumbent of the Commissioner's post has only to thank himself if the public elects to believe that in investigating these allegations of corruption he has, instead of co-operating with its representatives on the Corporation, taken, as it were, a brief on behalf of the Executive and attempted to whitewash the conduct of his subordinates. On the part of the head of the Municipal Executive this is intolerable conduct, and our Corporators owe it to the public to establish beyond doubt that they mean to be masters in their own house and put it in order, and refuse to be brow-beaten by their Executive.

GOOD SENSE AT LAST.

We are very happy that at the last moment good sense prevailed at the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and that the Committee can observe to-day, the first anniversary of the death of Deshabandhu Das, in a spirit of comparative harmony and without a weight on its conscience. It is true there was and there is still an unconvinced and discontented minority. But a fair number of members, particularly from outside Calcutta, realising the gravity of the hour helped Mr. Sen Gupta to get a clear majority and saved the Pact from violence. We feel confident that the successful majority will continue to regard the minority with respect in spite of their error. It was in that spirit that the resolution of confidence in Mr. Sasmal was withdrawn though he sorely needed some such resolution. If the resolution for re-constituting the executive had to be pressed to the conclusion, it was clearly in the interests of complete harmony and efficiency and loyalty to the programme which for the time being is adopted by the Congress. It is now the duty of all those who agree with Mr. Sen Gupta to rally round him and give him a full measure of active support in the strenuous work that awaits him. Not only does he deserve to be congratulated on the firm and tactful manner in which he has weathered the storm, but he also needs all the loyal assistance that a Congressman can render who realises that the prestige of the Congress is now at stake. A favourite game now among those who have designs on the Congress is to discredit its leaders or abet those who discredit them in the hope that thereby they may cause dissension in the ranks of the followers. Besides, never before had the Congress more opponents than it has now. Alas, there are many even within the Congress who by their petty party bickerings bring down its reputation. Mr. Wahed Hussein, who pleaded at the meeting for whole-hearted support to the present programme of the Congress, said of himself that he had joined the Congress not in the spirit of bargain and that he would remain in it so long as he lived, pact or no pact. There was the true spirit of loyalty displayed and it should be an example to every Muslim and Hindu alike.

We are also happy that after the stormy part of the meeting was over, the Committee met again and passed a series of resolutions on the gravest question of the hour, viz., the Hindu-Muslim differences. These resolutions, if carried into effect in the right spirit, are calculated to ease the communal tension to a considerable degree. Such, for instance, are the resolutions condemning the desecration of places of worship, temples or mosques, proposing a joint manifesto condemning such desecration and every kind of violence and appointing a committee to tour through the different parts of Bengal to bring about unity between the two communities. In view of the urgency of the matter, it is understood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sen Gupta are shortly to leave Calcutta to tour over Eastern Bengal. All would wish them God-speed. It would lighten their task if leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque could accompany them. One of the resolutions passed requests the All-India Congress Committee to call a special session of the Congress to consider the Hindu-Muslim problem and devise a permanent solution of it. As this wish has been expressed in several other quarters, we suggest that the Working Committee of the Congress may meet immediately at Calcutta and, in consultation with leaders who may not be members of that Committee, give serious thought to the suggestion. Even if it be felt that a Congress session is not the speediest or most effective way to deal with the communal problem, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee may well be held at an early date at Calcutta to consider the question. In any case Congress leaders will do will to realise that at present the communal question is the gravest one before the country and if it is suffered to be neglected in preference to the supposed greater claims of the elections, the elections may turn out to be an occasion for fratricidal strife. The Congress should do everything that is possible to avert such strife.

To avert that strife Congress leaders will have to come to a definite decision regarding the Bengal Pact. That Pact is not immutable. But the spirit behind it is a legacy of the late Deshbandhu which we can repudiate only at our national peril. While the present communal madness continues, it is not possible adequately to appreciate the statesmanship and foresight which distinguish that great achievement of the late leader. C. R. Das realised that Hindu-Muslim differences and riots could not altogether be eliminated so long as the third party remained and that it was not possible for the country to attain its goal of self-government without Hindu-Muslim unity. That is a dilemma which confronts every Indian patriot. The Deshbandhu resolved it with remarkable success through the instrumentality of the Bengal Pact. Without the Pact the work that the Swaraj Party did in Bengal under his guidance would not have been possible. In the light of new circumstances, the Pact may need revision. But the revision, which to be satisfactory, must be made in a cool and calm atmosphere, can only be with regard to the details. Its spirit will have to be maintained at all cost.

THE SAGE OF BAKTRIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

To-day the Parsis observe the death anniversary of Zoroaster, the Prophet of Iran. Tradition has unreliably placed him 600 years before Christ. Competent authorities date him at least 400 years before. The historicity of the great man, like that of the Buddha and Christ, was once questioned. The doubts have now been finally laid at rest. The privilege of keeping a corrected calendar was vested in a priesthood which was early dominated by the Magians. And they manipulated it according to temporal exigencies. On one occasion time was made to recede by full three hundred years to avert an apprehended political crisis. What the sage of Baktria taught appears to be far from complicated. His divine mission was economic and cultural no less than religious. The Aryan concept of the sacred triune, beneficence of thought, word and deed, was accentuated by him. For the rest we have only negative evidence. The Seer rose to smite Evil and not so much to create as to re-create. He was no messenger of depression weighed down with world sorrow. Zoroaster's faith is hope. He would make no feeble compromises with the roaming miscreants, without settled homes, whose descendants are still cattle-lifters and who would not take to agriculture, which Zoroaster sanctified into religious obligation. Severe condemnation was concentrated against the revellers in intoxicated orgies, which included slaughter of the useful kine. He hurled from their pedestals the idols which fascinated the vulgar.

Interpolation.

His philosophy of polarity and monotheism was too simple and unsophisticated for the many. Soon a complex ritual and exaggerated ceremonial were set up. Not long after his death, by ways more ingenious than creditable, the whole pantheon which he had rejected crept into the scriptures. The Prophet's own holy name was interpolated to elevate customs he had risen to extinguish. The smuggled word of authority betrays itself to the modern philologist by the disturbed metre. Even prose passages witness to corruption by neglect or intention.

The one principle towards which the Prophet would show no tolerance was Lie, his abomination of desolation. He and his contourage combated it with the might of *purity* (Rita or asha). The great teacher of whom the Greeks have preserved many legends died a man of his convictions, a martyr who had defied numerous enemies. It is still the moot question whether the religion of the Achaemenians was pristine Zoroastrianism. It, however, nearly ceased in its essence with the capture of Persepolis by Alexander. The intervening period of six centuries is a dark lacuna. With 226 A.D. we stand on firm ground. The founder of the Sasanian Empire ascended the throne combining the attributes of a mundane sovereign and spiritual ruler. "We have now found the real religion", he says in one of his epistles, "and we shall tolerate no other." This faith in what he conceived to be truth was carried to unbridled excess by a priesthood burning with zeal. It was the ultimate cause of the subversion of the greatest empire in the East. The unyielding laws of the Median and Persian ecclesiastics forced some of the trusted and faithful officials of the crown into apostacy. Meek Christianity appealed where uncompromising Magianism failed. The fiery ardour of the religious chiefs was sought to be tempered by the prudence of sovereigns who were powerless to check the priests. The name of Zoroaster continued to be transmitted to generations as the teacher who showed first to man the paramount necessity of obeying the laws of health.

A Welcome Change.

It is gratifying that with the revival of this remarkable day there has come over the leaders of Parsi religion a most welcome change. The congregational summons issued by Dastur Dr. Darab Sanjana are couched in terms of becoming humility and confession of ancestral foibles which drove to ruin the Zoroastrian sovereignty and dismtegrated society. The appeal is a refreshing counterblast to the rhodomontade of former days and diminutive leaders. Something will have to be said when balancing the existing virtues and vices in Zoroaster's followers to-day, regarding the consequences of Western culture. The latter has left many untainted by its dross. People in sister communities quote Solicitor Faredun Dadachanji, M.A., LL.B., as a disciple of the Prophet whom the high-tide of Westernization has left uncontaminated. With regard to the vital principles, the Prophet came to promulgate there is no weak backsliding. It is true that those who advocate reforms, men of deep learning and courage in this generation, like Dastur Dr. Dhalla, the scholarly Mr. Meherjibhai P. Madan, Mr. Khandalawala (father of the Magistrate) and others will come to be regarded with due honour only in the next generation. To-day they stand where stood a greater one than they forty years ago—the late K. R. Cama. There are hundreds of elderly believers who remember the gibes and the jeerings, the taunts and calumnies which were showered upon the veteran pioneer whose labours are now adequately appreciated. For them and others who are persecuted,—no other word will serve the purpose—for their conscientious beliefs there is the beacon, the shining exemplar of him whose guidance they have accepted by the double right of birth and reasoned conviction. The great Zoroaster came by his death not in a tranquil sick-bed, but by the stealthy assault of individuals who durst not confront the spokesman of God.

Undying Gospel.

Another happy sign of the times points to it that mankind are being drawn nearer towards the far-off goal, a universal brotherhood professing the fatherhood of God. Zoroaster who received chilly silence was only recently the subject of a warm and learned discussion between Persia and Turkey. Amazing as it may appear, the savants of the latter country in the University of Constantinople claimed the Prophet as their own and as a Turanian. Some colour is lent to their suggestion by the fact that in his traditional birth-place in Azarbaijan the people speak more Turkish than Persian. But it is equally true that his long ministry of nearly forty years was passed in countries which we recognise as Afghanistan. An ignoble neglect has allowed to pass out of mind and memory all traces of the abode of his last remains. The immortal part of him survives albeit thick overlaid with mould. His doctrine of righteousness wedded to just utilitarianism will not cease to cling to humanity. The world will not willingly let Zoroaster's gospel die.

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA

JAINS & PALITANA DURBAR.

(BY M. J. MEHTA, BAR-AT-LAW.)

IV.

The terms of agreement of 1886 make it clear that the British Government intended thereby to effect a permanent settlement of the question of the Rakhopa payment between the Durbar and the Jain community. It was sought to put beyond doubt that ever afterwards the payment was to be in the shape of a fixed annual sum; and that it was the British Government that was to consider and decide, on application by either party, to modify that lump sum, not to be altered, however, for 40 years from the date of agreement. It was quite beyond the contemplation of that agreement and the intention of the Government of that day to allow any departure from the established practice, or to entertain any proposal for allowing the Durbar to inaugurate a system of making a levy from each pilgrim by the machinery of the State; nor was it intended to waive the right of the Paramount Power to intervene, if and when necessary, or to leave the further regulation of the Rakhopa payments into the hands of the Durbar without the assent or ratification of the British Government. In the next article we shall deal with the limited authority of the Durbar on the Shatrunjaya Hill.

Sovereignty Over the Hill.

Let us next glance at the vexed question of the sovereignty over the hill. In the year 1874 the Durbar contended that the right of the Jain community extended only to the existing temples and other structures on the hill; and that the permission of the Durbar was necessary to build fresh temples within the Gadh or the Fort. The Jain community having contested this claim the British Government ordered an inquiry to be held. An elaborate enquiry was held on the subject by Mr. Candy, the then Judicial Assistant in Kathiawad, and afterwards one of the most eminent Judges of the Bombay High Court. The voluminous report of Mr. Candy with the recommendations of Mr. Peile was forwarded to the Government of Bombay, who issued thier orders theron embodied in their resolution dated the 16th day of March 1877 and bearing No. 1641 Political Department. These orders set out in a very concise form the situation between the Durbar and the Jain community as Goverment conceived it to be. They refer to the state of things "which history shows to have existed for centuries even before the Thakore had his capital at Palitana, namely, that the Shravaks or the followers of the Jain religion had their temples and one of their most sacred places of pilgrimage on the Shatrunjaya Hill. That spot was one particularly venerated by them." Bearing in mind, on the other hand, that the hill was situated within the Durbar's principality, Government expressed the view that as regards the hill the Durbar was not authorised to interfere in the same manner as he could do with reference to other portions of his territory. They further held that the claims then put forward by the ruler of Palitana were not such as any of his predecessors had ever made; and that their exercise would tend to constant quarrels and accusations and breaches of the peace. Government accordingly passed the following definite orders:—

(1) Within the Gadh the control of the Thakore shall be recognised only for the purposes of police. No money payment shall be claimed by him on account of the erection of a new temple or Trunk within the Gadh.

(2) Without prejudice to the rights of those interested in any existing buildings the use of any part of the Hill in a manner opposed to the tenets of the Shravaks community is prohibited.

(3) No money payment will be claimed on account of any temple already in existence either outside or within the Gadh.

(4) In the event of the Shravak community desiring to erect a new temple outside the Gadh permission shall be given by the Thakore on receipt of one rupee per square yard for the land.

(5) No molestation shall be offered to the members of the Shravak community resorting to the Hill, nor shall any permanent Police post be established at the Gadh or within 500 yards of the road leading up the hill to the Gadh.

In passing the said orders the Government of Bombay, did not do full justice to the Jain community in the way of the re-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

True Nationalism.

In inaugurating the new academic year of the Gujerat National College Mahatma Gandhi gave the students a true conception of Nationalism and their duties by their nation. "It was no nationalism," he said, "which did not think of the poor in India and which did not devise means of removing their poverty." He pointed out again what he has so often emphasised that Non-co-operation itself, his ultimate weapon for a nation in fetters, "was futile until they had achieved the co-operation of the untouchables and persons of all religions and of millions of Indians." To those students—and many outside schools and colleges— who are brought up in an atmosphere of arid academicalism and have a narrow conception of nationalism drilled into their minds, the true gospel of service as enunciated by Mahatmaji should be a much-needed eye-opener. A specific service which Gandhiji recommended to the students is that they should spend their long vacations in villages in trying to make some return to the poor people who, in the last analysis, sustain by their toil our imposing educational edifice. We shall only add that, if the students carry out Gandhiji's suggestion but once as an experiment, they will stick to it; for they will soon discover that, apart from the pleasure of service, they will learn certain things about politics or economics or life in general of which they get but a dim and distorted picture in books.

The Unrepentant Imperialist.

In the latest issue of the "Europe Nouvelle," M. Marcel Ray, a French journalist who has been paying a visit to the Riff country and who happened to be in Oudjda when the negotiations between Abdul Kerim and his two European adversaries broke down at that place, gives a detailed and dispassionate account of the struggles of French foreign policy in making an effective escape out of the terrible imbroglio with the Riffi which cost France so much in men and money. The breakdown of the Oudjda conference he attributes to the stubborn attitude of Spain who refused to consider Abdul Kerim as anything else than a mountain rebel. As for France, he mentions with some bitterness how French policy oscillated between looking upon Abdul Kerim as a leader of brigands and seriously accepting him as the head of a united Riffi nation. According to M. Ray just when France accepted him as the leader of a people, she wanted him to disappear altogether. The unrepentant Imperialist comes out all the same at the end of his study of France's relations with the Riffi, when he insists on pointing out that French policy must not pause in the work of "pacifying Morocco." His only concern is that "the task is long and arduous, and that it requires to be based on a political and economic plan of operations with men at hand capable of executing it."

"Frontiers of Civilisation."

Marshall Pilsudski is the hero of the hour in Poland and is likely to retain his popularity so long as the peasant classes who have been groaning under the burden of taxes to keep up the heavy military expenditure repose confidence in him in the hope that he will reduce the power of the Polish bourgeoisie and remove the military octopus. In Poland we have now the interesting spectacle of a dictator who derives his power because of his radicalism rather than of the strength of reactionary forces upon which dictators generally depend. But the new Polish political upheaval has not been to the liking of French foreign policy. Poland witnessed recently the spectacle of the French Socialist leader, M. Paul Boncour, coming over to tell the Poles that they must guard the "frontiers of civilisation" and, therefore, they must not reduce the strength of their army which eats up 37 per cent. of the country's revenues. The suggestion is that Poland must be ready to defend herself against the "Teutonic barbarians," and the German Press has naturally disliked the recent activity in Poland of M. Paul Boncour, who at Geneva is never tired of visualising in glowing terms the coming age of disarmament and international goodwill.

Vicarious Punishment.

Why does not the Bombay Municipal Corporation take a firm attitude and protest strongly against the use of Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 by the Government in asking that body to make recoveries under the Riot Tax? In previous discussions in the Corporation on this subject, arising out of the complaints made by various ratepayers about the iniquity of being made to suffer this vicarious punishment, the Municipal Commissioner had to confess that he realised the awkwardness of the situation in which the Government sought to burden the Corporation with all the odium and unpopularity of collecting an injustifiable tax. Because the State finds it impossible to bring to book offenders in the case of violence in a particular area is that any reason why the whole population of that area should be penalised? If compensation is to be made to sufferers from such violence, the burden must fall on the general exchequer of the State. That is the only equitable soldtion of the difficulty.

MISUSE OF THE MANDATE.

SOLEMN PLEDGE BROKEN.

GOVERNOR'S PLEA OF HELPLESSNESS.

COMPELLING NATIVES TO WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, May 25.

On the 15th May 1926 a Joint Deputation of the representatives of the Coast Arab Association and the Indian Association, Mombasa, awaited upon His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya and made representations regarding the proposed sale of several residential plots to be sold by public auction wherein the Indians and the Arabs are to be prohibited from bidding for the said plots or to live in the buildings erected thereon. His Excellency stated that their (Indians') case was a very strong one and that he was politically as well as morally in their favour. But as the decision was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on legal grounds and as he was not a lawyer, he was not prepared to give his opinion thereon as regards the legal aspects of the decision. He quite realised that the present decision, if at all carried out, would upset the decision of the Imperial Government as well as the decision of His Majesty's Government contained in the White of July 23, 1923.

WHITEWASING.

An honest Englishman, Dr. Norman Leys, who has twenty years' experience of this Colony has written a Book on Kenya in which Lord Delamere, the leader of the European settlers in this Colony, has been charged with acquiring land "Dummying" and this has been whitewashed by Dowing Street by issuing a White Paper (Commd. Paper No. 2629) exonerating the noble Lord, of all the charges and allegations made by Dr. Norman Leys in his book on Kenya. The present Governor and the Commissioner of Lands have assisted the Secretary of State in bringing out this White Paper by supplying Secretary of State with several opinions favouring Lord Delamere and by further endorsement by the Governor which appears from the despatch dated 14th January last in which he said: "My personal view is ..... that the Colony owes it to itself as well as to Lord Delamere to dispose once for all of calumnies made against him."

TRUSTEESHIP OF NATIVES!

How far one could believe in the so-claimed trusteeship of the Natives of this Colony by the European settlers in this country is made evident by Lord Cranworth in a paper read by him on the affairs of Kenya in which he makes some remarkable statements. He says that the area in that country (Kenya) intended for European settlement and nearly all of it is already owned by Europeans—is less than 12,000 square miles. True, but not wholly true. Most of the land in the so-called reserves—for they are all crown lands, and the Natives merely tenants at will—is just like most of the land in Australia, desert and totally worthless; whereas no European, naturally, has gone to the trouble of getting title deeds for worthless land. Of land which is now included in the Masai Reserve Sir Frederick Jackson wrote that "No sane European would accept a free gift of 500,000 acres in such a place." Dr. Norman Leys gives facts on the subject. He writes in the "Manchester Guardian", "The fact is that the European colony of 11,000 souls including officials and missionaries, owns more than half the land in the country that is fit, or ever will be fit for cultivation, leaving for the 2,500,000 Aricans of Kenya or rather to the Government as their guardian the smaller half of the fertile areas. The key to the mental attitude of the European colony in Kenya is to be found in this sentence from Lord Cranworth's speech: "Never must the interests of the White population be allowed to be swamped by the interests of natives however numerous." Further he says: "The moral is plain. The longer reforms are delayed, the stronger the vested interest which are opposed to them will become. The situation has worsened during the last two years. A few years and catastrophe will be enevitable."

CONFIRMING AVERSION TO MANDATES.

Under the above heading the "Saturday Evening Post," an American weekly writes: "Some of the opposition to acceptance of mandates by the United States sprang from insular instinct. Some of it sprang from a reading of history, from the fear of misuse of power. The opponents of such mandates will derive satisfaction from the perusal of a book that is now touching the conscience of Europe. This is "Kenya" by Dr. Norman Leys. Further it says: "In this book are described the practices employed to make profitable the European Protectorate of an African region. A few hundred Europeans have taken possession of over seven thousand square miles of good land. This is cultivated by something more than fifty thousand African land workers. These workers do not work these lands from choice or for a free wage. They work under a tax compulsion A head and hut tax is imposed for the express purpose of making them work. An official is quoted to the effect that "We consider that taxation is the only possible method of compelling the Native to leave his reserve for the purpose of seeking work." Further it says, "This is in effect political and economic servitude. It is an indirect form of peonage of slavery. It may be civilising but it is imposed by force. Even if unattended by physical cruelty, it is difficult of extenuation to say nothing of justification."

TIGHTENING UP LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

At the last sessions of the Convention of Associations (known as the settler's Parliament) in February last a resolution that in view of the inability of the present Native Administration of the Colony to deal with the very serious situation arising out of the general labour shortage and in view of the fact that neighbouring territories of Africa refuse to permit recruitment of labour, this Convention urges upon the Government and the elected Members the necessity of immediately tightening up the Administration in Reserves and of making clear their intention that all able bodied adult Natives do work of some sort was passed and acting on this resolution Mr. Baker, M.P., put a question in the House of Commons for an explanation. Kenya settlers on learning this have raised an outcery and are pulling pressure on the Government and the Legislative Council through their organ the "East African Standard" to refute any such charges made against the settlers and to make clear their intension that they never thought of tightening up the administration to compell the Natives to work on their shambbas (Farms). His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg has supported them and has promised to do everything in his power to avoid any such attacks made in future.

DEPORTED LEADER.

A resolution has been passed by the Association of the Natives protesting against the burning of 40 Native huts by the Resident Commissioner of the District and at the same time requesting the Government to release Harry Thuku, the only educated leader of the Natives who has been deported to Kismayu and is still leaving there. They say that since Harry Thuku has been deported there is no one to look after their interests and consequently their interests are hampered in every way and they are harassed by accidents such as burning huts and so on.

RATIFICATION OF ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY

DEBATE IN IRAQ MEJLISS.

LONDON, June 14.

Baghdad.—The Mejliss to-day on behalf of Iraq thanked the British Government, Mr. Amery and Sir Ronald Lindsay for defending their rights and settling the Mosul dispute by the Anglo-Turkish Treaty.

The Anglo-Persian transferred territories oil concession has been ratified by the Mejliss and the Senate. The opposition objected to the extension of the period, maintaining that it would be advantageous to keep the old terms. The Government members contended that the extension of the period and the new system were beneficial to Iraq and that if the Persian Government had the same terms Persian Royalty would be double. The original concession dated 30th August is extended by 35 years. The Iraq Government was previously entitled to 16 per cent. of net profits laid down in the original concession, but now will receive four shillings per ton until 20 years after the completion of the pipe line to the port. After twenty years the percentage will be paid for each period of ten years which will vary according to the profit or loss made. —Reuter.

The Foreign Office announces that Mr. R. H. Clive, Consul-General at Tangier, has been appointed Minister at Teheran in succession to Sir Percy Loraine transferred to Athens.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

SPLIT IN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, June 14.

It is understood that Central Province (Marathi) Swarajists led by Mr. Abhyankar are not going to recognise the C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committee. None of the "Kattar" Swarajists including Dr. Khare and Mr. Abhyankar, have sent in their applications to the Provincial Congress Committee. It is also understood that the Swaraj Party was not given a reply to the letter of the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee. It is freely conjectured in Congress circles that this quarrel will ultimately be referred to the Working Committee.—Free Press of India.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

LIKELY TO ATTEND COUNCIL SESSION

MADRAS, June 14.

The Associated Press understands that the Madras Swarajists who walked out of the local Legislative Council are likely to be permitted to attend the forthcoming session of the Council in July when the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Irrigation Bill will be brought up for discussion. They have been recommended for being granted permission to attend.—A.P.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

APPEAL FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

A largely signed appeal been issued to celebrate the Hospital Day on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of the late Mr. C. R. Das on the 16th instant with the object of collecting donations for the Chitta Ranjan Hospital founded by the late Mr. Das. Recently the Calcutta Corporation sanctioned one lakh of rupees for the development of surgical annexe to be named after Mr. Das. A considerable sum of money is required for further development and for a number of beds. An appeal is signed among others by Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta, B. C. Chakravarthy, B. C. Pal. Sir P. C. Ray, and Sir N. R. Sarker.—A.P.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting, at the "Congress House" to celebrate the

THE LOST LEADER

Deshbandhu Das whose first death anniversary will be observed all throughout India to-day.

Anniversary Day of the late Deshbhandhu C. R. Das, when Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B G. Kher, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas and others will address the meeting.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker will preside.

Also another public meeting will be held at Dadar at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ollengal wadi compound opposite New Bridge. Mr. B.G. Horniman will preside over the meeting.

STATESMAN OF FINEST TYPE

TRIBUTE TO LORD WILLINGDON

LONDON, June 15.

Victoria (British Columbia).—Dr. Wang-chin Chun, Chinese Minister of Communication who arrived here to-day, in an interview declared that Canada was to be congratulated on the appointment of Lord Willingdon as Governor-General. Lord Willingdon, he said, was well received and he had made a favourable impression wherever he went in China. He was a scholar, gentleman and statesman of the finest type.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTRY.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—The Finance Minister Peret has resigned.—Reuter.

SUDDEN DROP OF FRANC

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—M. Peret's resignation followed a sudden drop of the franc. A communique states:—M. Peret explained that "in the face of the rise of foreign currencies the absence of a certain essential aid on which the Government had a right to count did not permit him effectively to fulfil his entire duty and it seemed to him necessary to render possible a Parliamentary political formation corresponding to the wishes of the public opinion which demands an effort of concord in the face of a common danger." —Reuter.

A fresh fall in the franc yesterday from 168 to 174 to a pound has seriously disturbed the public opinion in France. The fall is attributed by correspondents in Paris to a vicious circle in which inflation of currency is leading to the rise of cost of living followed by a fresh inflation.—Reuter.

SLUMP IN FRANC

LONDON, June 15.

The French and the Belgian francs opened with a renewed slump to-day the French francs reaching the new low record of 174.25 compared with yesterday's close at 172.25 and the Belgian francs 175.12 compared with yesterday's close o 168.98.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

DETENTION OF MR. S. C. BOSE

"GUILTY OF CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST HIM"

LONDON, June 14.

Lord Winterton replied to a long series of questions in the House of Commons on Indian affairs, this afternoon, in the course of which he thought it probable that the Government of India would create additional seats in Provincial Councils before the next election for labour and depressed classes representatives in accordance with the recommendations of the Reforms Inquiry Committee.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD.

With regard to the future working of the Army Canteen Board in India Lord Winterton hoped that a decision would be reached before 31st December. Meantime, the Board would operate, under strict financial control, and with the assistance of experts lent to the Government of India by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes. Rebates granted to units in India had not been dependent on the profits, and as far as he was aware, the units had not suffered in connection with the losses sustained by the trading of the Board.

SUBSIDY TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

The latest estimaate for 1925/26 of the subsidy to be paid by the Government of India to steel industry was 85 lakhs of rupees.

DETENTION OF MR. BOSE.

A question with regard to the detention of Mr. S. C. Bose of Calcutta Corporation under the Bengal Ordinance evoked a reply from Lord Winterton that the questioner Mr. Johnston must not think that accusations in newspapers against which Mr. Bose recovered damages were the same as the charges considered by Government.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether the Government of India had documentary evidence against Mr. Bose.

Lord Winterton was not prepared to supplement the answers he had given, viz., that in the opinion of the Government of Bengal in the first instance and the Government of India in the second and of Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Bose was guilty of the charge brought against him.

Lord Winterton did not doubt that the Government of India was willing to consider candidates for commissions in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps who did not pass through Dehra Run provided they were Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and were otherwise fully qualified. He added that it was within the capacity of Dehra Dun to produce candidates for a small number of veterinary appointments, which it is desired to fill from this source.

INDIAN V. EUROPEAN IN STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Lansbury drew attention of the Government of India to an advertisement in a London paper for a Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in which qualification was that candidates should be European British subjects.

Lord Winterton replied that recruitment in Britain to the Transportation Department of State Railways would be restricted to Europeans, and recruitment in India to Indians including statutory Indians in order to establish proportion between Europeans and Indians in the Department which was considered desirable.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Government of India intended to deal with the form of slavery known as Kumia in Bengal and Chotanagpur and whether the practice obtained over a large part of India and was condemned by the British population.

Lord Winterton replied that there was the Kamiauti system in Behar, and that it probably existed in other provinces under other names, but he would hesitate to agree it obtained over a large part of India, and he did not know the views of the British population on it. Legislation already existed in Bihar and Orissa to regulate this form of agreement and doubtless the Local Government would take steps to render it more effective than appeared to be at present.

TRAINING FOR INDIANS AT PUSA AND BANGALORE.

Lord Winterton said that the Government of India would be asked whether it proposed to amend the rules for the selection of candidates for special instruction at Pusa and Bangalore, so as to make provision for training a larger number of Indian students. The Government of India, he added, did not intend to treat labour as a "Transferred" subject. It did not admit that the system of factory inspection was less efficient as a "Reserved" subjects than it would be if it was a 'Transferred' subject.—Reuter.

BETTING DUTY BILL.

LONDON, June 14.

The House of Commons passed all clauses of the Bill dealing with the betting duty. —Reuter.

THE STRIKE--AND AFTER.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN DAMASCUS.

DROP IN EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

BY MAURICE AMER.

LONDON, May 20.

A conference on Emigration, called by the Amsterdam International Trades Union Federation of the anti-Red variety, has been postponed to the 22nd June, owing to the situation of Labour affairs in England in May. The place of this will be announced shortly, but it will be somewhere in London.

Since the Great War, there has been a reduction of emigration from Europe, but we are surprised to find that it is not a extensive reduction.

DROP IN EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

The figures quoted by the promoters of the I.F.T.U. are not very startling, if, indeed, the reduction of overseas emigration is a thing to be startled at. The Irish patriot will tell you that the reduction of overseas emigration would be a blessing. For a time it was reduced in the case of Ireland, and that was the period of some confidence in the improved prospects of the country. When those hopes were dissipated by the very poor governmetal results of the Irish Free State, the emigration was resumed. As to the general European situation, the Conference prospectus says that in the five years 1909-13 six millions emigrated, in the five years 1920-24 only three and one-half millions. It is palpable that there is a case of incomplete data. During the period 1914-1919, millions of the youngest and strongest of the European population had been killed or incapacitated and it required some years to produce a new generation of candidates for emigration. In the circumstances, the ratio of emigration quoted seems pretty regular; but there are other factors as well. The bars set up by America and by the more rigid interpretation of the Aliens Act in England, have kept out emigrants, and equally the suspicion and illegal treatment of Germans by various countries which engineered the great struggle for liberty and justice.

Besides, a tremendous post-war reconstruction work has been proceeding in several countries. Signor Mussolini's patriots, instead of going to American railroad constructions for labour, are employed at home gunning the Italians. Those who find themselves unable to get employment at home or in the *French* colonies (where they constitute the larger part of the European population) have migrated, not overseas, but to France. If one takes France alone one will find that the influence of labour from other parts of Europe is alone sufficient to account for the difference between the two figures quoted above.

DISTURBING FACTORS.

It has been reported that 2½ millions of workers have entered France from Poland alone since the war; 2 millions from Italy, adding that number to the large Italian colony of France.

Doubtless many other countries have inter-European or other migrations of the same sort to report. There are, for example, the "new Empires" that have been created by Versailles. The Serbian Empire of Yugo Slavia has turned the Serbs to the occupation of their new subjects' lands and the spoiling of the Bosnians and Albanian population of the new Empire. In Czechoslovakia there is a fine field of old Austrian property and enterprise to loot, which would of itself stop emigration for a time.

SILENCING THE CRITICS.

The General Council of the Trades Congress, which had in its hands the control of the sympathetic strike, now deprecates criticism. It says it will justify itself to the body to which it is responsible, that is, the next Trade Union Congress (September). There is no doubt that criticism, without a knowledge of the internal facts, is unjust and absurd. Still, it is a pity that the request for silence should come simultaneously with a continuance of the Emergency Regulations after the end of the strike. The latter stifles criticism of the Government, the former stifles criticism of the strike leaders.

THE STRIKE IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE MINERS.

The outstanding feature is that the Strike is over; but the Lock-Out of Miners continues. For the Miners, so far, do not agree with the General Council of the T. U. C. that the proposals of the Chairman of the Coal Commission, as interpreted by Mr. Baldwin, offer a proper basis for negotiations. They therefore, refuse to return and offer themselves for employment under the new terms of the employers or any changed terms pending the resumption of negotiations. So the lock-out continues while the strike is ended.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

If one asked me what I think of strike, I should unhesitatingly answer: "A magnificent spectacle of human solidarity. The more striking because the larger part of the strikers who came out to back up the cause of the locked-out miners had no immediate grievance of their own to present."

If I am asked what I think of the outcome of the strike, I cannot give so decisive an answer. The advocates of the men are bound to put up a good window show, as are the advocates of the Government-Capital Cartel. The former say: "Sweeping victory for Labour. The sympathetic strike forced the resumption of the coal negotiations, which should never have been broken off by the Government. The rupture was the cause of the strike, and we have won." The Cartel retort: "We forced the strikers to terms by State troops and tanks, baton charges and arrests under special law, and we are going to use the stoppage as a means of getting blackleg labour permanently into our employment. We promised nothing, but we have forced the railmen to promise everything we want. It is a sweeping victory for Capital (alias the community.)"

THE OUTCOME.

In my opinion, there must be two opinions about the outcome of the strike, inasmuch as there is an immediate outcome and a later effect. In the same way, one is bound to express two opinions even on the immediate aspect of the strike, for one opinion concerns the strikers and the other their leaders. To take the last point first,—the men and women were full of pluck, ready for a long fight, undismayed by a torrent of lies, by the breaking up of meetings and the local arrests of leaders, by privation on the one hand or by armoured cars on the other. When the order came to return to work, there was no enthusiasm whatever; a general air of suspicion and disappointment. We well know that a general staff knows better than the common soldier, or even than the lieutenants or the war correspondents, what is the best or even the inevitable course to take. Yet one ventures to think that, if a war has been ended in such a way, without signed terms, trusting to the honour of a Government that has unblushingly acted as the masters' agents and lied about the workers arrested them and dragooned them,—if such an armistice had been concluded when the strategic points were still in hand and the "moral" of the troops full of pep, there would be only one fate for a staff of that sort.

THE LAST CHAPTER NOT REACHED.

There is another day yet to dawn, another month and another year. Even the asinine dupes of Government and company proclamations are not going for long to travel with insufficient trains, and suffer head-on collisions and other efforts of college-bred blackleg labour, just to enable railway companies to keep workers of experience unemployed, and to economise. Then the Oxford-Bags "volunteer" (blackleg) is going to need "more money" and when he does, he will be pushed aside like the "free labourer" (again blackleg) that he is. Despite all assurances that the State will defend and protect him, these plus-four strike-breakers are not blind to the way such promises were broken even in respect of the fighting men of the Great War. Then, again, another ulterior outcome of the strike is the resolution of many workers to fight at units for the restoration of their status, when the war machinery of the State is no longer operating against a "public menace." Agreements signed under duress are not morally binding and they will be respected to the extent that they deserve respect. Imagine what would be said by the impartial judges of the capitalist system if they discovered that the strikers had made the masters sign an agreement to eat dirt, to agree never to join an employers' association, or to leave the matter of pay and hours entirely in the hands of the workpeople. They would decide that it was illegal and need not be observed, and that the law urged the employers to break it.

The satisfying promises to scallywags that they would be not only protected and defended but indemnified "compensation" (!) by trade unionists, have been, I hear, regarded in various ways, some of the noble job stealers regarding the undertaking as an engagement to pay a pension for life. This alone would reveal their low mental attainments. Of course, what has happened has been that the Government simply means it will graciously permit the employers to keep those friends of the community in permanent jobs, if they want to, and if they can. This undertaking is the chief proximate trouble of the close of the strike. The employers are trying to keep the entire staff of emergency-men engaged, and are finding that the entire system is dislocated. "Material is left lying about everywhere" say the railways; whereas it is absolutely certain that all men, on leaving their jobs, left engines and all material exactly where they always have them. It is the industrial bamboliffs who cannot get on with the work they are entitled for; they resort to the usual lie—that the last chap sabotaged the job; and the public applauds the blackleg and waits another hour for a train. This, however, cannot last for ever.

A WEAK SPOT ON THE LINE.

Mr. Thomas, the railmen's leader, was opposed to coming out on strike. He went so far as to let the public and the companies know this, during the progress of the fight. A strange act of a commanding officer, indeed. Now after the armistice, or disaster, or whatever it is, Mr. Cramp says: "Never again!" Looking at the agreement the officials have signed, of course without the ballot so beloved of critics—one cannot see how there is

(Continued on page 10.)

RIOTS AT RAWALPINDI.

NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

SIMLA, June 15.

A message has been received that intercommunal riots broke out in Rawalpindi on a considerable scale on the nights of 13th and 14th. There has been much damage to property and a number of lives lost. But the exact figure is not known. The police and military have the situation well in hand. The District Magistrate has prohibited meetings, the carrying of lathis and an assembly of more than four persons.—A. P.

HOW RIOTING ORIGINATED

SIMLA, June 15.

Details received from Rawalpindi show that riots broke out between Sikhs and Mussalmans. They arose out of a dispute over the construction of a cinema in the vicinity of a mosque. Up till eight last evening eight Mahomedans were killed, nine Sikhs and fourteen Mussalmans wounded. A part of the grain market was destroyed and there was much looting in the sidestreets. The town is being picketted and the situation is now well in hand.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, June 14.

Flesh was found scattered in a Hindu temple in Lalkurti Bazar, Cawnpore. Eight respectable Mussalmans of the locality have been taken into custody. There is great commotion among Mussalmans of the city.—A. P.

SOCIAL REFORM IN KOLHAPUR

CHILD MARRIAGE PROHIBITED

KOLHAPUR, June 15.

The Maharaja has passed a law prohibiting child marriages in the State. It provides that whoever gets a girl under his guardianship who has not completed ten years, or a boy under fourteen years of age married shall be deemed guilty of a crime punishable with the maximum fine of Rs. 2,000.—A.P.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON JULY IST

SIMLA, June 15.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) will assemble at Bombay on July 1st. In the meantime all communications with reference to the subject matter of the enquiry should be addressed to the President C/o. Commerce Department, Government of India Secretariat, Simla.—A.P.

SIR CHARLES INNES

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED

SIMLA, June 15.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has extended the term of office of Sir Charles Innes as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General until 31st March 1927.—A.P.

VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD'S NEW ROLE.

AG. AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, June 14.

Sydney.—Premier Lang announced that Viscount Chelmsford has been appointed Agent-General for New South Wales for an indefinite period.

London.—Viscount Chelmsford has consented to act as Agent-General for New South Wales in London until a permanent appointment is made.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 14.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has decided not to present Spain's candidature for a non-permanent seat on the League Council. It also empowered the Foreign Minister to act as circumstances dictated at Geneva.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR A SPECIAL CONGRESS.

TO COMPOSE HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

RESOLUTIONS OF BENGAL P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The adjourned meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held this morning to discuss the remaining items of business, when only a few members were present. It was resolved that the All-India C. C. should be requested to hold a special session of the Congress to consider the Hindu-Muslim differences and devise measures to compose them.

Another resolution, while deploring the desecration of temples and mosques, urged the leaders of both the communities to take steps to prevent the commission of outrages on the places of worship in the future.

A third resolution requested the members of the B.P.C.C. to issue forthwith a joint manifesto over their signatures deprecating the desecration of places of worship as well as the other acts of violence in the different parts of Bengal and a committee consisting of Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, K. S. Roy, Sowcowripati Roy, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and others was appointed to prepare and issue the said manifesto.

Another resolution urged the B.P.C.C. to sent a committee to the different parts of Bengal to bring about unity between the two great communities.

It is understood on the strength of this resolution Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and others will shortly leave Calcutta and tour over Eastern Bengal.

Some surprise was caused when Mr. Sowcowripati Roy tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary, but it was not accepted by the House.—Free Press.

COUNTRY SICK OF COMMUNAL TROUBLES.

MRS. NAIDU'S IMPRESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mrs. S. Naidu, who arrived in Calcutta on June 12 after an extensive tour in the United Provinces, is shortly proceeding on tour, in East Bengal.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, regarding her impressions of her recent tour, Mrs. Naidu stated that they had only strengthened her conviction that the whole country was behind the Congress. She felt that so far as the masses were concerned they were peacefully sound in the cordial and warm reception accorded her at every place she visited by people of all sections and shades of opinion. She could see very encouraging and hopeful signs for the future work of the Congress. She opined that what was needed at the present moment was a proper organisation and a better distribution of Congress workers all over the country so that the message of the Congress might be carried to the remotest hamlets. That done, she said, the country would be thoroughly prepared to carry out successfully any programme of work given by the Congress.

Asked about the Hindu-Moslem relations in the United Provinces, Mrs. Naidu expresses the view that there was no trouble between the two communities in the U. P. especially in the villages and what little there was existed only in the urban areas. Hindu-Muslim differences, she added had existed for a long time, but they had been given a special impetus on account of the coming election. Things would, she said, certainly settle down to normal conditions after the elections were over. Meanwhile people had already began to realise that the whole trouble was fostered by interested persons. "Everywhere" she concluded, "Hindus and Mahomedans were sick of these troubles and they were only anxiously waiting for some permanent settlement of these questions on a basis which was equitable to both the communities."—Free Press.

MR. P. K. CHAKRAVARTI

RESIGNS EDITORSHIP OF "FORWARD"!

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. P. K. Chakravarti has sent the following note to the Associated Press for publication:—

Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, Editor of the "Forward" has just resigned the Editorship, the reason for the resignation being that the Managing Director has stopped the publication of an article "A total wreck" dealing with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting of Sunday. At 7-30 p. m. on the 14th instant a telephonic message was sent to Mr. Chakravarti asking him to send any article on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting that he might have written to the directors before publication. This he refused to do. Then at 10-30 p. m. an urgent and confidential letter was sent to him over the signature of 6 directors asking him not to write any articles or comments on the B. P. C. C. meeting for to-morrow's paper till the Managing Director had written to him. Mr. Chakravarti took no notice of the letter and left for his home having passed the article in question for publication. At about 1 a. m. on the 15th instant the Managing Director went over to the "Forward" office and stopped the publication. Mr. Chakravarti telephoned the night editor to find out whether certain reports had been received and was informed by him (the night editor) that the Managing Director was in the office. Mr. Chakravarti telephoned again and getting the Managing Director on the phone asked him if he had done anything to the article. The Managing Director said: "Yes. I have stopped it." Mr. Chakravarti said: "Here is my resignation."

NO MENTION IN "FORWARD".

CALCUTTA, June 15.

"Forward" appears this morning without any announcement of Mr. P. K. Chakravarti's resignation of his editorship of the paper, nor does it publish the name of its new editor.—A. P.

CONGRESS POLITICS IN BENGAL

MR. B. C. PAL'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

In an interview to the Associated press on the result of Sunday's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal stated:—

"It is difficult for me to say anything about the new development in the Congress-Swarajist politics in Bengal. All that I can say is that this has come in quite a rational order out of the process of exploitation for political power started by Mr. Gandhi in 1919-20. Mr. Gandhi rose to his unique position by exploiting the Khilafat wrong and the Punjab outrages. Mr. C. R. Das secured his equally unique position in the current Indian nationalist politics mainly by exploiting the deep and almost universal popular discontent and anti-British feeling in the country. It is generally admitted not that he rose to power through forces of that very revolutionary patriotism which he openly repudiated and condemned during the closing days of his life and which rose up against him almost openly after his bid for freedom at Faridpore.

Had Mr. Sen Gupta been able to command these forces there would be no trouble in Bengal Swarajist camp at this time. But these forces seemed to have got out of hand. There are others intriguing to capture these in the hope of securing Mr. Das's vacant place. This seems to me to be the real inwardness of the new situation in Bengal Swarajism. There are wheels within wheels. There are men behind men but for the time Mr. Sen Gupta has won. This is perhaps a lesser evil. It may or may not mean a new lease of life for the Swarajist politics in this province, but it does mean that he has been able to drive a strong wedge between the knees of the forces that have been mainly responsible for the confusion and corruption of the recent Bengal politics. Mr. Sen Gupta has at least the inheritance of Mr. C. R. Das behind him. He has the moral support of the whole body of Non-co-operators in All India. And had he been helped by the leaders of the Congress and even those who do not share his politics who indeed look upon the Swarajist policy and tactics as suicidal folly, will, I think, be glad of his victory of principle. That it is much better to work with the devil one knows than with the devil one does not know.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS TO RECONSIDER RESIGNATIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

It is understood that the Moslem Councillors who have resigned their seats in the Calcutta Corporation are the following:—Messrs. Mahammad Solaman, Syed Nasim Ali, Abdul Halim, Golam Jilani Khan, S. M. Yakub, Dr. K. Ahmed. Shamsul Haque, M. M. Haque, Syed Mahammad Siaul Huq, M. Abdur Razzak, S. Ahmed, S. Mahammad Hassim, Sheik Karim Bux, Unsud Dowala and Dr. Mahamad Hossain. There is a persistent rumour that the Corporation will not accept the resignation of these 15 Councillors and will ask them to reconsider. The Moslem Councillors are meeting to-night to consider their further action.—A. P.

BAKRI-ID AT DELHI

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

DELHI, June 15.

In view of the approaching Bakr Id extraordinary precautions are being taken by the police who have to-day stationed pickets at important corners. The carrying of "lathis" is prohibited in certain localities and a keen watch is being kept over literature that is being sold on the roads in the city.—Free Press.

LORD OXFORD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, June 14.

Lord Oxford is suffering from a mild attack of angina pectoris following influenza. He has been ordered absolute rest. A bulletin issued to-day states that the attack is functional and not organic in nature, and that his general health is not affected. A few days' absolute rest should restore him to good health.—Reuter

'ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA'

A REMINDER TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, a number of questions were put on the subject of Anglo-Russian relations and alleged Soviet activities in Britain. Sir A. Chamberlain replied that in the negotiations with the late Charge d'Affaires he had been content, generally, to state the policy of His Majesty's Government respecting anti-British propaganda. He did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by detailed protests against particular incidents, but a few days ago, before leaving for Geneva, he had instructed His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Moscow to inform the Soviet Government that it was impossible for His Majesty's Government to ignore the action of the Soviet Commissariat of Finance in specially authorising the transfer to Britain of the funds destined for the support of an illegal and unconstitutional general strike—(Conservative cheers)—as it would not conduce to a friendly settlement of the outstanding questions which the Soviet Government professed to desire—Reuter.

SIR HENRY MORRIS DEAD

A WELL KNOWN SURGEON.

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Henry Morris, the well-known Surgeon is dead.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Henry Morris, Consulting Surgeon and Emeritus Lecturer on Surgery, Middlesex Hospital, was born in 1844, and engaged during life in various forms of social work and recently held positions of importance in several Boards and associations.)

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

MR SASTRI RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

POONA, June 15.

The Servants of India Society has re-elected the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. G. K. Devadhar as President and vice-President respectively for a further period of three years.

Among the latest contributors to the Society's Fire Relief Fund are Sir Bepan Krishna Bose, Nagpur and Mr. Subbarao, Rajahmundry, Rs. 1,000 each and Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor, the "Indian Review," Rs. 500.—A.P.

PERSIAN MINISTRY

LONDON, June 15.

Teheran:—Taghizadeh having accepted the Foreign Portfolio, has been requested to return from Berlin as soon as possible.—Reuter.

NAMASUDRA CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accompanied by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Padamraj Jain Swami Viswanand and several others left for Barisal to attende th Namasudra Conference, which commences its sittings to-morrow. Panditji is expected to return to Calcutta on June 17 and stay here for four or five days. It is likely that his East Bengal tour will be postponed for some time later as Panditji is in indifferent health. On his return to Calcutta, Panditji will address a meeting of Jamadar Union on June 20.—Free Press.

HEAT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Heat wave in Calcutta continues to oppress people and cases of sun-stroke are being reported. A mason while at work in Corporation Street dies yesterday and a peon of a local chemist firm, while delivering letters had touch of sun and died on removal to Hospital.

Temperature yesterday rose as high as 108 degrees, a record for this year. Price of ice has gone high and there is scarcity of ice in Indian quarters.

Local caution signal has been hoisted at Calcutta and river ports at 2 p.m. to-day. Disturbance in Bengal is likely owing to squally weather at head of Bay.—Free Press.

A public meeting of ladies held in Poona and presided over by Miss Sorabji, passed a resolution sympathising with the Servants of India Society in their recent loss and appointed an influential committee to collect funds in aid of the Society's Fire Relief Fund.

A Simla message says:—"A case of alleged embezzlement in the Military Dairy Farm, Jutogh, has now resulted in the arrest of Mr. J. L. Daly, European manager of the Farm, and a supervisor named Magharsingh.

A Paris message says:—In the final of the French hard courts championship Cochet beat Lacoste 6/2, 6/4, 6/3

The general meeting of the Nagpur Hindoo Sabha was held on Sunday and a new executive of 38 members was elected. Raja Saheb Laxmanrao Bhonsale has been elected president and Dr. B. S. Moonje, General Secretary.

ALLEGED WAHABI EXCESSES.

THE QUESTION OF KHILAFAT.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING.

A largely attended meeting of Muslim citizens of Bombay was held at the Jumma Masjid near Princess Street, under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Khuddam-ul-Haramain of Bombay on Monday night to protest against the excesses of the Nejdis in the Hedjaz. Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha presided.

After Mr. Khatri explained at great length the object of the meeting, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan proposed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, representing all sects of Islam, assembled under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Khudam-ul-Haramain, gives expression to its sense of extreme pain, sorrow, indignation and unrest at all those acts of oppression and barbarism perpetrated by the Nejdis in the territory of the Hedjaz for the last two years in general, and the destruction of Junnat-ul-Baqi and the insulting desecration of the holy tombs of Prophets' descendants in particular; and prays to Almighty Allah that He may grant strength to Muslims to free the Hedjaz from the hands of the Nejdis."

Mr. Khujandi seconded the second resolution, and on being put to vote, it was adopted unanimously.

DEMOLITION OF JUNNAT-UL-BAQI.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla next moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting do hereby authorise its President to cable the following information to the President of the so-called Motamar convened by Ibn Saud at Mecca and deputations from Islamic authorities that have joined it:—

That at the news of the demolition of Junnat-ul-Baqi, the sorrow, anguish, indignation and unrest of the Indian Muslims and the whole Muslim world have reached their limits.

That the raising of tombs and erecting of structures over graves is made a controversial religious question, and in controversial questions, insulting and trampling underfoot the beliefs and sentiments of the overwhelming majority of Muslims is extremely dangerous.

That the re-building of tombs and meuso-leums as before, non-acceptance of any form of Government, other than democratic and constitutional, and the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslims and alien influence and control, direct or indirect, are essentially necessary and that the introduction of the question of Khilafat (or the election of Khalifa) should be absolutely avoided, for only that conference is entitled to deliberate over this question, which has been properly convened in a free country after sufficient preparation and consultation of the Muslim world, and which is attended by properly elected representatives of the Muslims of every part of the globe."

Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chhotani seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

THE HEDJAZ & KHILAFAT.

The following among other resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting once again do re-iterate before the world the religious and sentimental point of view of the overwhelming majority of the Mussalmans on the conflict between Nejd and the Hedjaz.

That the Hedjaz is for the Hedajis.

That the Hedjaz in particular, and Jazirat-ul-Arab in general, must be every way free from the direct or indirect influence and control of the non-Muslims and foreigners.

That for the Hedjaz no other form of Government will be tolerated except a constitutional one according to the Shariat in the beginning, and finally the Islamic republican form of Government, free and permanent.

That desecration and destruction of the great and holy tombs and mosques in the Hedjaz is not allowable and their rebuilding is indispensable.

The meeting then terminated at 12-30 mid-night with a hearty vote of thanks and prayers.

DEATH OF LORD DUNRAVEN

LONDON, June 15.

The death is announced of Lord Dunraven.—Reuter.

Lord Denraven was born in 1841. He was A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland in 1868; Under-Secretary to Colonies 1885-86, 1886-87. He twice built a yacht for the sailing competitions with the United States.

FUTURE OF VALA STATE

BHAVNAGAR, June 13.

The State of Vala having been greatly indebted, the Council managtment was controlled by the Agency. The State is now free from debts and it has been decided to hand over the management of the State to H. H. the Thakore Saheb Vakhtasingji Thakore Saheb of Vala from next month. The Thakore Sabeb of Vala is one of the oldest rulers of Kathiawad.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT.

END OF BORAH CASE.

MINOR GIRLS HANDED OVER TO THEIR AUNT.

Final orders were passed by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon in the sensational case in which a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued against Mahmadally Allabux to produce in Court two minor girls, Huseina and Amina, on the petition of their father Ismailji Abdullally.

It will be recalled that his Lordship had, after a protracted hearing, passed orders in April last directing the respondent to produce the girls after the summer vacation, failing which an attachment order was to issue against him. The respondent accordingly had produced them in Court last week. But in view of the fact that their father has gone on a Haj pilgrimage to Mecca appointing their aunt Amtullabai to take charge of them, and also because the girls were married by her during the interval, his Lordship wanted to ascertain their wishes by interviewing them in his chambers and had therefore deferred the final decision.

His Lordship passed final orders on Tuesday afternoon directing that the girls be handed over to their aunt Amtullabai, and that their husbands should not see them pending the return of their father.

An undertaking to that effect was also taken from their husbands.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE BAR

To congratulate Sir Amberson Marten on his appointment as the Chief Justice of the High Court, a gathering of the Barristers and Pleaders was held at the Sessions Court on Tuesday.

Sir Amberson referred with appreciation to the career and work of his two predecessors, Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Basil Scott.

Proceeding, Sir Amberson expressed the necessity of constituting a separate court in Bombay for commercial and financial cases which formed the bulk of the suits in the High Court.

Concluding, his Lordship expressed his desire to do all he could to promote the interests of the Bar, and said that following the example of Sir Norman Macleod, he proposed to set apart one or two hours every week to see the members of the profession at his bungalow in connection with important matters.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, the Senior member of the Bar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai the Advocate-General, and Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader, then congratulated his Lordship on the well-merited honour conferred upon him, and assured him of their fullest support and co-operation in all that he did.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

DR. NAIDU RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP

MADRAS, June 14.

Dr. Varadharajulu Naidu has resigned his seat in the executive of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and his membership of the Select Committee set up under the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. In his letter, Dr. Naidu says that consistent with his conception of nationalism it is impossible for him to share the responsibility for the various acts of commission and omission done by leaders in the name of the Congress. It is understood that the growth of political factions, increasing communal bitterness and permission given to the title-holders to stand for elections on Congress tickets are among the reasons that have led Dr. Naidu to take this step. Dr. Naidu's paper "Tamil Nadu" criticises the retention of titles by some of the Congress candidates, and asks them to renounce them.

PROTEST AGAINST TITLEHOLDERS.

The "Navasakthi," edited by Mr. Kalyansundra Mudaliar, President of the last Provincial Conference, also protests against title-holders. It says "it is expected that they would give these titles up, but if they would not, the Tamil Congress Committee should take action." Mr. Mudaliar has also sent in a resolution to be moved in the executive, reaffirming the non-acceptance of office and titles and the wearing of khaddar.—Free Press.

TRAVANCORE JOURNALISTS.

MAHARANEE DECLINES INTERVIEW

QUILON, June 14.

The Travancore Journalists Deputation asking permission to wait on the Maharanee regarding the newspapers regulation was declined interview and was directed to see the Dewan. They propose meeting the Dewan.

Lucknow is passing through hottest weather. The last few nights were terribly hot. On Tuesday evening there was a slight storm and after it had cleared up it was comparatively cool but heat is still unbearable.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

(BY "KRISTODAS".)

His Excellency Lord Irwin has come to India with the rputation of both a theoretical and practical agriculturist and the bureaucracy which is adept in arts of stage-setting, arranged conveniently, therefore, for his practically first important public utterance to be at the time of the opening of the Agricultural Conference. This Agricultural Conference like so many others of the species must be expected to be a failure so far as any real and genuine benefit to agriculturists is concerned. Just as there are fashions, however, in dress and in social customs and manners, the bureaucracy also has got its own fashions and the holding of occasional conferences with a fanfare of trumpets and in a truly pump-shoe style is one of its favourite fashions. His Excellency, in the course of his speech, said "The Indian agriculturist is accordingly the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built. No system of administration could be justified which did not aim at making an improvement in his standard of life and his equipment to take a proper share in her future, its first and chief concern." According to this solemn platitude the Government of India stands self-condemned, for even after a century and a half of British rule the condition of the Indian agriculturist has shown no improvement and he is to be found under the same load of the same crushing poverty as has characterised his class during all these years. Whenever there are little spurts of enthusiasm on the part of the Government for the agriculturist they are utilised more in creating big establishments than in finding out remedies for the amelioration of the agriculturist's condition.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

His Excellency's speech contains some interesting unanswered questions. Thus he said: "One of the most insistent of the questions for exploration is whether the economic condition of the peasantry has improved *pari passu* with the other great changes which have taken place in India during past years, with her entry for example into foreign markets, with the improvement in communications and with the rapid growth of commerce. And if the answer is in the negative, what are the causes that operate to prevent the agriculturist getting his proper share in the influx of wealth?" That is an unanswered question. It has remained unanswered, because of obvious reasons. The land revenue policy of the Government, the destruction of the ancient village life, the utter indifference, if not the hostility, to the problem of the utilisation of his spare time are some of the causes which have contributed to keep unrelieved the grinding poverty of the peasantry. It would not require any Agricultural Commission to decide all these things. Commissions and Committees are rather, in the sense in which they are understood by the bureaucracy, meant only for shelving questions and the Royal Agricultural Commission, perhaps, is going to serve that end with a vengeance. His Excellency then observed: "The standard of life of the Indian peasant is the deciding factor, not only of his own rate of progress, but also of his contribution to the valume of the world's industrial demand, on which in a world daily growing in this sense more compact, the daily bread of so large a number of his fellow human beings depends. If it be the case to-day that Indian agriculture can, for the majority of those concerned, only produce rewards at too low a subsistence level to permit of much progress in general living standards, what courses are open to us?" This again is another unanswered question, though His Excellency's observation is perfectly correct that the standard of life of the Indian peasant is an index to the prosperity or otherwise of the whole of Indian nation. His Excellency himself implies in the question that the peasant is living on too low at subsistence level. Here again we are confronted by the old, old question as to who is responsible for the state to which the Indian peasant is brought. Surely it cannot be the Indian political leaders who have always been compelled to remain in the opposition, but it must be the Government themselves who have constituted themselves into trustees for the Indian people and whose method of administration is in an undiluted autocracy without any response being given to public demands. Is it not then a mackery for this Government themselves to institute a Royal Commission to enquire into all such questions affecting agriculture? They have been rightly regarded as the accused and they are constituting themselves at the same time as judges, jurors and advocates

A STORY AND A MORAL.

Among the hundreds of stories attributed to that well-known figure in Indian history "Birbal," is one which aptly applies to the position of the agriculturist. It appears that Birbal in one of his occasional fits or sulkhs with his royal master went away into a remote village. The Emperor Akbar, who could not feel himself happy without the company of his clever and very witty frienr, sent messengers alround to find him out but the missing friend of the Emperor was untraceable. The Emperor then sent a word to every village that the Patil of the village should keep a goat, feed it for a month and after one month's feeding show the goat at the same weight as it was when it began to be fed by him. The Emperor thought that the solution would be found only by Birbal and that he would be able to trace him through this ingenious means. The patil of the village, where Birbal was concealed, was in a sorry mood, indeed, when he received the Emperor's message as the punishment for not fulfilling the Royal orders might be something serious. He consulted Birbal who was known casually as a wiseman and not in his real capacity (as Birbal himself) and Birbal asked him to feed the goat well during day time and keep it at night time in a cage half of which was occupied by a tiger. Whatever advantages the goat might have reaped through its day time feeding would thus be wiped off at night time. The patil of this village could show to the Emperor that he was the only one who had fulfilled his Royal orders. The Emperor thereby was able to trace the whereabouts of his missing friend but that does not concern us for the present purpose. What we are concerned with is that this story will illustrate some of the causes which are responsible for the poverty and distress of the Indian agriculturist and has got a moral which one who runs may read.

TEST OF SINCERITY.

If the Government are sincere in their quest for truth and solution of the agricultural problems they would not resort to the expedient of a Royal Commission composed of a personnel which has been declared entirely unsatisfactory by practically every section of the Indian press. It is not the town rat which is the best authority for knowing the grievance of the village rat and yet it is practically the towns people, academic economists and sundried bureaucrats with their early nineteenth century conception of the relations of the rulers and the ruled who have found their places on the Commission. How can these people diagnose the disease which has overtaken the entire village life I am told that a member appointed on one maritime Committee did not know if the waters in the Bombay harbour were the waters of a river or the sea. Similarly many of these members of the Agricultural Commission must be entirely innocent even of having seen an ordinary village, much less of having come into intimate contact with the domestic life of villagers. To them the tragedy of the life of an Indian agriculturist is all a blank and they will see the Indian villages as portrayed in the Government reports written again by men who are as out of touch with the villagers as they would be with the Esquimaux, or they have got their impressions through journals written by peripatetic visitors in India during winter months. Those only can be said to know about the conditions of Indian agriculturist whose hearts have bled at their sufferings and whose lives are devoted to their cause. It is men like Mahatma Gandhi, who have got the solution of the agricultural distress and yet it is not they who will be the guides but half a dozen or more men selected at random from different quarters in the country. Has oot a leading light of the Moderate political school but recently observed that Mahatmaji is unpractical and it would be good for him and the country if he refrained from dabbling any more in polities A writer in a Christian weekly recently said "Only those who are able to free themselves from the dead hand of the past and to strike boldly into new paths of thought and expression will be able to meet the needs of the age.' It is the deadhand of of the vested interests, imperial exploitation and the reactionary jingoism, which prevents the Government from taking to the only path which will prove the solution of agricultural problems.

THE COMING AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

There is going to be an Agricultural Show in the month of October in Poona. I believe that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson at a meeting which was held to appoint a committee for the show expressed a hope that the industrial section also would find a prominent place in connection with this agricultural show. One is curious to know whether any steps have been taken to realise His Excellency's hope or whether industries are going to be treated as an underdog by the Government of Bombay who have been accustomed to mete out a step-motherly treatment to industries during the last two ministerial regimes. One wonders what is to be deparecated more—the weakness of Ministers or the bullying impertinence of the Secretariat which refuses to help the Ministers!

DEARTH OF ACCOUNTANTS!

Many of us entertain a belief that India is the land of accountants and that any Bank or public concern can have trained honest and efficient Accountants for the asking. A leading Telephone Company, however, does not appear to think so, for it has inserted the following advertisement in "The Accountant" (British) of 1st May 1926, which is recognised as the weekly organ of Chartered Accountants and Accountancy throughout the world:—

"£1000 p. a. Accountant required by a large telephone Co. in the East. Must have practical experience and good knowledge of cost accounts. 3 years agreement. Progressive salary rising to £1200 p. a."

Some of my readers can, I hope, put two and two together and make a guess as to what is this telephone company which Diogenese-like is walking with a lantern in hand in broad day light to find out a good accountant and has to go 6000 miles off for the same commodity, when it can be had in plenty nearer home. One of the fruits, I believe, of Indianisation of the services!

THE WHIP MASTER.

I have several times referred in these columns the British Chambers of Commerce as being the Whip Master of the Government of India and tried to show how not a single measure of importance which is not in favour with these institutions can be taken on hand by the Government. The history of the currency and exchange legislation and executive steps during the last six years is a sad commentary on the existing state of things. Speeches delivered at the Annual Conferences of the Associated Chambers of Commerce by the Viceroys show how these Chambers of Commerce have remained still, as they were, dictators of the Government. I have now received support in my contention from a strange quarter, in fact from Sir Luis Kershaw, one of the accredited delegates of the Government of India, at the 8th and 9th sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. He observed at the 8th session that the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce (that is, of course, European) were the most representative organisations of employers interests in this country and that the Government were justified in making their nominations on their advice to the Conference. It is a bare-faced brutal statement, if the telegram reporting it has been correctly reported, of the position which British Chambers have been occupying in this country ever so long with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. This is the more deplorable and regrettable, for these Chambers have long since ceased to occupy even the nominal position of representative organisation for the whole country. It is true they once pretended to do this but those pretentions have long since been exploded and cast aside through the rise of Indian Chambers of Commerce which have rightly come to occupy the place of repreecentative organisations for the whole of the Indian India. These British Chambers have missed their vocation which is merely to be spoken of a handful of European traders and industrialists in this country and this perspective is lost sight of entirely by the Government of India, who have accorded them a position which would be intolerable in any self-governing country. Sir Luis Kershaw's utterance is therefore rightly regarded by Indian Chambers as an insult and humiliation and the Indian Member of the Viceregal Council who is in charge of this portfolio, the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, is faced by a severe and serious test whether he will rise to the occasion and contradict Sir Luis Kershaw's uncalled for statement or——, I have not the heart to put on paper the phrase which comes up to my pen for I still cherish my faith that Sir B. N. Mitra will not be a party to the insult deliberately flung at his own countrymen.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

In view of the increasing use of glasswares in India, the local manufacture of glass should be rapidly encouraged. The Hindoos are said to have known glass from 800 B.C. The bangles which are among the auspicious ornaments of a woman were and are still being manufactured here by crude methods. "Fig shaped" small bottles to carry the holy waters of the Ganges to distant places are a relic of the past and even to this day the glass works in Northern India manufacture these bottles. With the introduction of kerosine lamps, glass-globes were introduced in India. The remotest villager is seen nowadays to possess either or both of the hurricane lantern and a bottle to store his weekly supply of oil. The newly-changed ways of living demand new forms of vessels for daily use. Chinawares and other crockery have begun to be sold in increasing quantities. The smooth surface and brightness of glass and Chinaware attract naturally an increasing number of customers daily. But the chief factor which keeps the demand permanent is the brittleness or the temporary life of such articles. There is, therefore, a vast scope for glass factories in this country and yet very few seem to have worked on well. Restricting the attention to this Presidency, one will notice the following difficulties in the way of the manufacturers of glass.

GLASS IMPORTS.

Most of the glass requirements in India are foreign imports. The total glasswares which we require yearly may be roughly estimated to cost at least Rs. 2 crores. The imported articles can be classified as:—

(1) Pressed glass. (2) Pane glass. (3) Lenses (optical glass). (4) Scientific apparatus. (5) China-ware, crockery, etc.

The first includes a variety of articles including bottles and general lamp wares. Indian factories manufacture only this kind of glass. The second class represents the requirements of window panes and mirrors. This glass is not prepared in India. Lenses, for use in telescopes and microscopes and other such instruments, are all imported. This glass requires most efficient and skilled labour and up-to-date methods. Germany supplies India this variety of glass. The scientific apparatus of various types is practically imported. The teaching of science being compulsory in secondary schools and even in some of the primary institutions, glassware of this particular requirement are increasing in their demand. Chinawares are being manufactured locally, but in very small numbers. There are so many different articles of this class and India manufactures only a few of them.

In this Presidency, pressed glass to the extent of about Rs. 4 lakhs in value is being manufactured yearly. The attention seems to be restricted to lampwares only. Chinaware is being manufactured in two places. On an average about Rs. 34 lakhs is the cost of imported lampwares. It will be seen how small is the share contributed by Indian manufacturers.

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN MANUFACTURERS.

The difficulties in the way of glass manufactures have been numerous, the first and foremost being the want of technical experts. To eliminate this, an attempt has been made to supply trained labour to prospective glass factory-owners by a public institution supported by public funds. It has done its work satisfactorily and the credit of starting glass works goes mainly to the Paisa Fund Glass Works. Capital is still shy in this country and this presents another stumbling block in the way. Competition from European countries, especially from Germany, is a severe test which our glass industry has to face. Our furnaces of melting and other processes of glass manufacture are very old and they require to be replaced by new ones. Facilities of transport and support from local Government by simply purchasing the indigenous articles, are also required as by other industries.

BANGLES AND BEADS.

New lines of work such as bangles, beads, tops of China-glass, etc., are still open for manufacture and enterprising capitalists should take up the work. Bangles to the value of about Rs. 80 lakhs are imported and beads worth Rs. 33 lakhs, annually. Bottles cannot be profitably manufactured here as the empty bottles of imported articles can be sold very cheap. The manufacture of pane glass requires elaborate and costly machinery and much time and money will have to be spent before the experiments can be successful commercially. The question of optical glasses is out of question at present. Chinaware is the most promising field for work. Pressing glass tiles of the usual Mangalore pattern is a speciality of Messrs. Ogale Brothers whose factory is next in importance to the Paisa Fund Glass Works. The tiles turned out are well-known.

PAISA FUND GLASS WORKS.

This factory is situated near the Talegaon station of the G. I. P. Railway between Bombay and Poona. It commenced its work in 1908. It is supported by a fund started by Lokmanya Tilak and other pioneers of the Swadeshi movement. It should be noted that all the glass factories in India are supplied by this institution with trained men to work. Up to this day no less than 500 students have been trained.

The special features of this factory are that it is carrying on new experiments in the allied branches of glass manufacture and is supplying free advice and technical information to those who need it. Many people have taken advantage of the experiments carried on there. At present the experiments to manufacture China jars have been complete and they are manufacturing Chinawares to the extent of Rs. 20,000 yearly. The next experiments are about dolls and animal figures of China clay. It is thus serving the whole of India practically as a "mother institution" in glass manufactures.

The gas-furnaces used in other countries are unknown to Indian glass manufacturers. For this reason, foreign glassware is sold cheap. In order to enable the Indian glass factories to withstand these competitions, the Paisa Fund Glass Factory is trying, by collecting special funds for this experimental work, to build gas furnaces which reduce the consumption of coal by nearly 40 per cent.

The factory is still self-supporting. It has got its own lands, its own quarters for the workmen and the whole area looks like a small industrial colony. It employed, on an average, 85 workers daily during the last year. The yearly output exceeds Rs. 80,000 in value. They spend nearly Rs. 3 to 4 thousands on experiments every year.

The manufacture of bangles has been worked out by this factory successfully. But this branch is not taken in hand for want of necessary capital. In brief, the work done by this institution has been more than satisfactory and the country has greatly benefited by it. As a contributor to the coming industrial regeneration of India, this factory has made a large contribution

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Says Psychologist

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How the average man or woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects, curbs bad habits and heal themselves and others, is described in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces", ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the New System, Mrs. Mucher writes: Three days after the receipt of your System I was able to get rid of my illness and I now feel, as if I were new born.

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It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "the Key to the development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of suggestion and hypnotism to useful and praise-worthy objects.

In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

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SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

cognition of their full rights as shown by their enjoyment and use of the Shatrunjaya hill for centuries. If the Government of Bombay had then given full effect to the legitimate claim of the Jain community, without undue regard to the susceptibility of the Palitana Durbar, all subsequent trouble would have been avoided. The Government of Bombay ought in conformity with past history and practice, to have declared the Jains full owners of the Shatrunjaya hill and negatived any jurisdiction of the Durbar over the same.

Predominant Interests of Jain Community.

By clause 1 it was laid down that "within the Gadh the control of the Thakore shall be recognised only for purpose of the Police." This means that the Durbar was to exercise no interference within the Gadh except such as it might become necessary for the arrest of any offender, or for the detection of any crime. This is made further clear by clause 5 which directed: "Nor shall any permanent Police Post be established at the Gadh or within 500 yards of the Road leading up the Hill to the Gadh." In other words, although the Hill was held to be within the principality of the Durbar its control over the hill and particular the Gadh was considerably restricted by reason of the vested interests of the Jain community that had been enjoyed for centuries even before the Durbar came to Palitana. The predominant interests of the Jain community in the whole hill were fully recognised by the direction in clause 2 that "the use of any part of the hill in manner opposed to the tenets of the Shravak community is prohibited."

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR HUZUR SECRETARY.

JUNAGADH, June 13.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Mahobat Khanji Bahadur of Junagadh in issuing an order under his signature in the extraordinary issue of Dastur-ul-Amal, the official gazette of Junagadh State, says that "Amit Shaikh Mahomedbhai Abdulabhai having discharged the responsible duties of Hazur Secretary and also as Dewan of Junagadh State, and as he has not drawn any pay as Dewan, has ordertd to pay him Rs. 2,250 per month for both the posts from the 1st of June 1926. He will continue to be the Hazur Secretary as usual."—Free Press.

SALT PRODUCTION IN DHRANGADHRA

KATHIAWAD, June 13.

The Government of India have given sanction to the Dhrangadhra State to export salt prepared at the Kuda Agars to Bengal and Burma. The Dhrangadhra State is now making arrangements to capture the Calcutta and Rangoon markets and supply its salt in competition with the Cheshire salt which is generally imported there.

The erection of the Shakti Alkali Works at Dhrangadhra State is fast progressing. Many buildings are ready and almost all pieces of machinery have arrived at the works.—Free Press.

HEIR-APPARENT OF BARODA.

BARODA, June 13.

Prince Pratapsingrao Gaekwad, the heir-apparent of Baroda State, has passed his matriculation examination of the University of Bombay this year. Instead of joining college, he will make himself familiar with the administration work and after a period of two months, when he attains his majority, he will be duly installed as Yuvaraja.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

PATNA, June 14.

At the meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference held at Lucknow the other day, the dates of the next session of the All-India Shia Conference to be held at Patna were changed from October 12th, 13th and 14th to December 25th, 26th and 27th.—Free Press.

DIGESTIVE PAIN STOPS AT ONCE

The very moment you take "Bisurated" Magnesia all trace of digestive pain ceases. This is because "Bisurated" Magnesia neutralizes the harmful acid which causes the trouble, and so prevents all possibility of fermentation, gas and distress. It doesn't matter whether your ailment is indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, or some other stomach disorder, "Bisurated" Magnesia is just what you need. It is used in hospitals with every success; doctors ungrudgingly recommend it, and thousands of people the world over have written in its praise. You should not fail to get a supply of this time-tested remedy to-day—it is a quick, sure route to real digestive health. Chemists everywhere sell "Bisurated" Magnesia in both powder and tablet forms at a very small cost, but when buying be sure to see the name "Bisurated" on the blue wrapper, as this denotes the one remedy that must do you good.

THE STRIKE-AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

ever going to be an "again" for the Railwaymen's Union. Unless indeed the leaders are going to deliberately resort at some stage to "illegal" and "unconstitutional" courses, by repudiating an unconscionable agreement.

MORE FRENCH CIVILISATION.

The startling announcement is made in the "Daily Express" of to-day that on Friday May 6th the French made another fatal bombardment of Damascus, fifteen hours' attack by guns and bombing planes leaving six hundred dead in the Syrian capital. According to this circumstantial statement, which supplements a brief agency message of May 11 (crowded out by the events of great industrial conflict), 200 rebels attacked certain French army, posts on the night of May 6th, and then, after killing eight soldiers and capturing twenty, retired into the Meidan where they occupied some houses and barricaded them. The inhabitants, being unarmed, could not deliver them up; so the French, giving only one hour's notice, bombarded by land and air for fifteen hours. Fire broke out, panic set in; the civil population had been unable to get away in the hour of notice and afterwards could not get past the troops. Yet, despite the 12 3-in. guns, the four 4.8 howitzers and the dozen airplanes 110 "rebels" out of 200 penetrated the French lines and reached the open country. This is the French rule that is the resumption, according to Hillaire Belloc, of the old Latin rule of a law that is "now again in the grasp of Europe." Belloc reprehends Frenchmen for actually imagining that they are intruders from a foreign world. Rome founded solidly her rule there and she has now re-established it. What a blessing to humanity! What a pity that Mussolini thinks the Italians have the claim to the ancient Roman Empire! Well, whoever gets the high privilege of running this show, must and will be turned out of it eventually. The Arab shall rule where Arab ruled before, similarly the Druze, the Maronite and the other native peoples.

THE SYRIAN "BLOODY BUT UNBENT"

A Syrian merchant writes me from Manchester: "The *revolution in Syria* continues with no discouragement to the Syrians, owing to the success of their guerilla warfare. In the meantime the destruction of our country continues; and the cost of any advantages that will be achieved by the Syrians will be enormous."

This French exhibition of modernity is the stuff for which Turkey has abandoned the Fez (and pretty nearly everything else), declaring that she is culturally and spiritually French. This example of the culture and spirituality of the Franks must delight the masses of Turkey,—if they ever hear anything about it.

The funeral of Mr. Baxter, Karachi manager of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd. was largely attended by prominent members of all classes and communities of Karachi.

A report was received at Calcutta Police Station that a Nepali durwan belonging to Bharatmitra Press was waylaid by a number of rowdies, alleged to be Mahomedans, who demanded his kukri. On refusing to hand it over he was badly hit on the arm. He was treated at the Medical College Hospital. The matter is under police enquiry.

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2ND PRIZE ..... Rs. 75.

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The Essay must be in English with a suitable heading, must not exceed 500 words, must bear the full name and address of the competitor and must reach us at our undermentioned address and one copy to Messrs. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co. Ltd., P. O. Cadell Road, Sayani Road, Bombay. 14, on or before the 30th June at the latest.

The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

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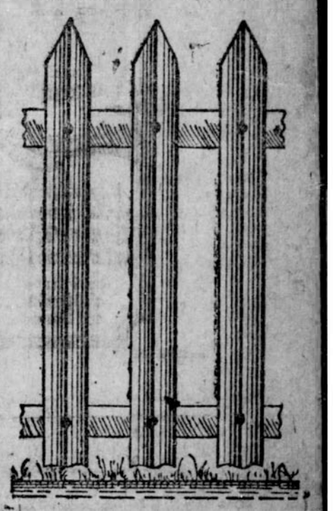

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MYSORE STATE BUDGET.

DECLINE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

MADRAS, June 14.

The birthday session of the Mysore Representative Assembly met to-day. The Dewan, in his opening address, made an impressive appeal for co-operation from the non-officials and for a greater efficiency in the administration from the officials. Referring to the economic development, he said the Government would be ready to respond to any practical and well-considered suggestion for the encouragement of local enterprises, either in the field of large scale manufacture or commerce or in the field of indigenous arts and crafts. He said that political development was at bottom a question of public education. Considering Mysore's tradition, he felt that Mysore afforded an unrivalled opportunity for developing a form of government which may serve as a type for adoption by other parts of India.

He then referred to the finances of the State and presented the budget and estimates. The budget anticipates a revenue of 341 lakhs and the expenditure amounts to 340.5 lakhs. Two notable features of the budget are a progressive decline in the excise revenue and a large amount of nearly 50 lakhs provided for education. Following the example of the Government of India, the State has abolished the cotton excise duty, which had brought in annually 2 lakhs.—Free Press.

ADVANCE VOLUNTEERING.

OFFER OF PRIZES OR MEDALS.

Mr. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, in a bulletin, states:—

"In order to encourage the volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal (Karnatak Branch) in the work of the enrolment of Congress members, I hereby offer the following prizes:—(1) Prize of Rs. 35 to the first who will enrol the highest number of members before September 30, 1926. (2) Prizes of Rs. 25 each to those whose enrolment exceeds 1,000 before September 30, 1926. (3) Prizes of Rs. 10 each to those whose enrolment exceeds 500 before September 30, 1926. (4) Prizes of Rs. 5 each to those whose enrolment exceeds 300 before September 30, 1926. If the volunteers so choose the prizes may be awarded in the form of medals."

Mr. N. S. Hardiker, Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board, adds the following appeal to Mr. Kowjalgi's statement:—

"Medals" is our verdict and they shall be given to those who fulfil the programme as indicated above.

But we appeal to all the volunteers to work without expecting anything in return for the services they render. Let the work be done in a spirit of self-sacrifice for the nation. Let the service be unselfish. It should be purely 'Nishkama-Seva'. Let all our services be offered at the feet of Mother Hind. Let 'Krishnarpanam' be our real spirit.

Maulvi Liquallah, President, Panipat Khilafat Committee, has wired as follows to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad:—Mussalmans of Panipat urgently need your guidance in connection with cow sacrifice during Bakr Id. Please depute to Panipat some representative Muslims to guide and advise them after studying local conditions for adopting correct procedure, as also to stay there during the sacrifice days.

The next session of the Chamber of Princes will take place at Delhi on November 2.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 was caused by fire which occurred in the eastern portion of Municipal Fort Market at Trichinopoly on Sunday morning. 200 stalls were completely destroyed.

Three councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality have given notice of a resolution to recommend to the Ahmedabad Electric Supply Company to reduce its rates per unit immediately.

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(SD.) N. G. RANGAYYA, B.A., B.E., Ex Engineer.

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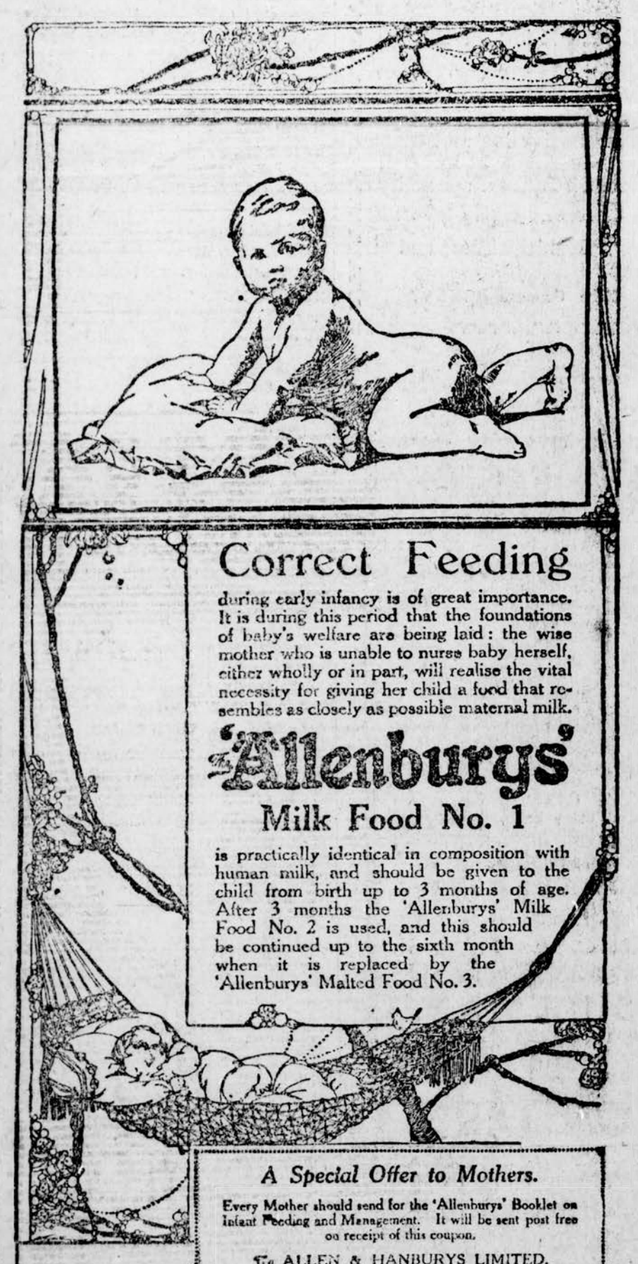

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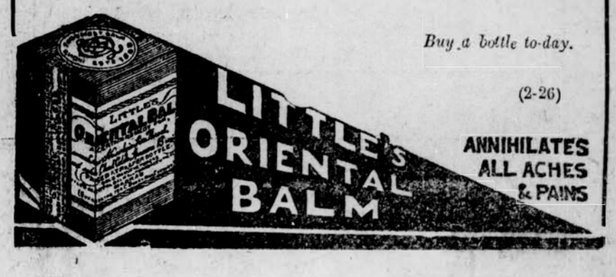

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